The New-York Times.

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DOMESTIC TELEGRAMS

Movements of the New-York Yacht Squadron.

Hearty Reception Accorded by the Eastern Club.

More Official Information About the Indians.

Serious War Determined Upon in Nevada.

Close of the Buffalo Trotting Park Meeting.

A Political Speech in Chicago by Senator Carl Schurz.

YACHTING.

Arrival of the New-York Squadron at Boston—How It Was Received by the Eastern Club—The Dinner at Shirley Point.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SHIRLEY POINT, Mass., Aug. 12.—The New-York Yacht Club came up from Nantasket Roads this afternoon, and anchored off India wharf. In the evening there was a dinner at Taft's Hotel, given to the New-York Yacht Club by the members of the Eastern Yacht Club. About one hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner. After satisfying the hunger of the guests, speechifying was in order. Commodore HEARD, of the Eastern Club, opened the post-prandial talk with a brief welcome to the New-York Yacht Club, and closed with the health of Commodore BENNETT. In response, Commodore J. G. BENNETT, Jr., spoke very kindly of the courteous manner in which the Eastern Yacht Club had received them, and hoped that next year the New-York Club might reciprocate. Mr. BENNETT also spoke in a pleasant manner about the feelings of yachtsmen in general, and their hopes in regard to their own boats. Mr. BENNETT was received with immense applause, and made a good and telling after-dinner speech. The diners left about 11 P. M. for Boston.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 12.—Most of the New-York yachts left the anchorage in Nantasket Roads today and came up to the city, giving to the Bay an unusual and highly-attractive appearance. Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL, Judge BRADFORD, LEONARD JEROME, LAWRENCE JEROME, LESTER WALLACK, with other distinguished gentlemen and several ladies, are participating in the pleasures of the cruise. The meeting of the two squadrons—the Eastern and New-York Yacht Clubs—occurred on Friday forenoon. Three of the New-York vessels came in in advance of the others on Thursday evening. They were received with salutes merely and anchored near the vessels of the Eastern Club, which remained in waiting, close to Fort Warren, during the night. The New-York Squadron came in sight of Cape Cod at an early hour in the morning, and their approach was immediately reported, and, through the Merchants' Exchange, telegraphed to Hull, when the Eastern yachtsmen got ready to receive their visitors. They started down the bay at 9½ o'clock. At this time the wind was blowing gently from the north-east, and the yachts were obliged to tack constantly, and made slow progress out. Nine miles below Boston light, at noon, the two squadrons reached each other, and the greeting salute was fired from the Rebecca, Commodore HEARD's yacht, and returned by the Dauntless, Commodore BENNETT. The Dauntless was leading the New-York yachts. Salutes were fired on all the yachts of each squadron as they passed the flag-ship of the other one. The Eastern Club sailed below the New-Yorkers, and both squadrons then formed two divisions and sailed up to the anchorage ground in a double line, the New-York yachts leading. The following was the order in which they moved:

NEW-YORK YACHTS.

Port.—Columbia—Rear R. Commodore Franklin Osgood; Dreadnaught, Capt. Samuels; Fleetwing, Capt. George Osgood; Idler, Capt. Durant; Magic, Capt. Lester Wallack; Foam, Capt. Homans; Gracie, Capts. Johnson and Krebs; Sappho, Capt. Douglas.

Starboard.—Dauntless, Commodore Bennett; Resolute, Acting Vice-Commodore Banker; Tarolinta, Capt. Kent; Wanderer, Capt. Lorillard; Halcyon, Capt. Smith; Eva, Capt. Macy; Vindex, Capt. Senter; Vixen, Capt. Livingston.

EASTERN YACHTS.

Port.—Sadie, Vice-Commodore Burgess; Bella, Capt. Gardner; Edith, Capt. Hovey; Daisy, Capt. Dale; Juniata, Capt. Dexter; Narragansett, Capt. Dexter; Wivern, Capt. Boardman.

Starboard.—Rebecca, Commodore Heard; Ethel, Capt. Churchill; Julia, Capt. Whiting; Coming, Capt. Tucker; Ianthe, Capt. Pickman; Alice, Capt. Appleton; Sleeper, Capt. Jeffries; Violet, Capt. Childs.

The wind freshened considerably in the middle of the day, and there was a first-rate easterly breeze as the yachts came up to the anchorage ground. At 2 o'clock they had all come to anchor, and in half an hour the sails were furled and the social amenities of the visit began with a visit from Commodore BENNETT, of the New-York Club, to Commodore HEARD, of the Eastern Club. Later in the afternoon this visit was returned by Commodore HEARD. These visits were made for the purpose of arranging the minor details of the regatta which is to take place on Monday. Today the New-York gentlemen were entertained at a dinner at Taft's, Point Shirley.

The yachts are anchored south-west of Fort Warren, and the steamers to Hull and Hingham pass directly among them, so that the passengers on those boats have a fine opportunity for a view of the beautiful vessels, which it is well worth a trip down the harbor to see. There was a display of fireworks last evening on the vessels of the Eastern Club, in honor of the visitors. Today was devoted entirely to social festivities.

THE INDIANS.

Letter From the Secretary of War to the Interior Department—Further Details as to the Condition of the Tribes—Their Attitudes and Depredations.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Secretary of the Interior today received the following from the Secretary of War:

SIR: In connection with the War Department letter of the 15th of June, stating that copies of your communication and inclosures, relative to certain Santee, Yankton and other Sioux Indians, had been referred to the Commanding General of the Department of Dakota, I have the honor to inclose herewith for your information and consideration extracts from the reports of the Commanding General of the Department of Dakota, and other officers having knowledge of these Indians, and a copy of an indorsement expressing the views of the General of the army on the subject. From these reports will be seen the desirability of maintaining friendly relations with the Indians now in Montana, at least until the Spring opens, when the Government will be in much better condition to repel any hostile demonstration made by them. As a matter of expediency, as well as kindness to the Indians themselves, I would suggest that while peaceable they be supplied with rations the same as the Sioux Indians in that Agency, who are friendly to the whites, and thus give them an opportunity for improvement.

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

The inclosures referred to consist of extracts from reports or indorsements of Major LEWIS, Seventh Infantry, Gen. HANCOCK, Gen. SHERIDAN, and Gen. SHERMAN. Major LEWIS reports the presence of a considerable band of Santee, Yankton, and other Sioux in Montana, attracted there by large herds of buffalo in that region, and recommends the policy of keeping them quiet by feeding at Milk River Agency. He also gives it as the opinion of the settlers at Benton, that the Black Feet, Piegans and Bloods will go into the British Possessions, and remain there from fear of the Sioux. Major-Gen. HANCOCK, in forwarding this report, concurs with the report, and adds:

If these Indians are fed and allowed to remain where they are until they commit some overt act of hostility, either against us or friendly Indians under our protection, I believe the matter would be judiciously disposed of. In this event, the Grosventres and Assiniboines should be satisfied or compensated for the occupation of territory which has been recognized as their own, which can easily and readily be done. And the Sioux should be notified of the condition on which they are permitted to temporarily or permanently remain. The feeding of Indians I have no control over, and therefore cannot act in that direction. I believe, eventually, we shall have trouble in that section of country, which will make it necessary for us to settle the Indian question. We have not cavalry or other force in Montana, or high up the Missouri, to permit us to think of settling this question at the present time. I think the settlement of it should be deferred, if possible, until the Northern Pacific Railroad is well advanced westward. I think it would be wise to increase the force of cavalry in Montana as soon as practicable, in order to intimidate these people from committing acts of hostility as far as possible, and give us the delay we wish before being forced to meet the question with arms. This very delay may give the Indians wiser views, and enable a final settlement to be made without resort to any more force. In this precautionary measure I would also recommend that additional troops and cavalry be sent as soon as practicable to Fort Buford. Knowing how much the War Department is harassed by applications for more troops, I do not present these views with the expectation that immediate action can be taken on the recommendation, but the sooner action can be taken the better. If the Interior Department decides to feed these Indians where they are, I should like to be advised of the fact, as it might influence action hereafter in certain contingencies.

Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN expresses his views on the subject as follows:

"It has been my belief for the past two years that a difficulty with these northern Sioux cannot be avoided, and that it is only a matter of time, and not very long time either, when it will take place. We are certainly not prepared for it, and cannot be until next Spring, and I therefore recommend that all the concessions possible be made in the way of issues to these Indians, wherever they may be, until we can get more troops on the Upper Missouri. I have repeatedly directed attention to the concentration of a good-sized force at Buford, but the War Department has been so harassed by so many calls of pressing need that no attention has been paid to my suggestions. I propose to send at least four companies of cavalry and three companies of infantry to Fort Buford in early Spring. This will make a pretty good force there. Fort Buford as it is now and has been for three or four years practically in a state of siege. I have no doubt the last raid, made, I think, on the 22d or 24th July, in the Gallatin Valley, was by a party of these Indians."

Under date of Aug. 7 Gen. SHERMAN submits the preceding communication to the Secretary of War, with the following remarks: The army is in no condition to meet the requirements of war with the Sioux Indians, in the inaccessible region about Milk River Agency. Other measures in that quarter are defensive and necessarily very weak. A gentleman connected with the Interior Department, long familiar with Indian affairs, after reading the foregoing recommendations remarked today that the suggestions of the various officers concerning the Indians reminded him of feeding rats in their fancied security until dogs enough could be found to catch and kill them.

War Determined Upon in Nevada—Gen. Crook's Campaign against the Apaches.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—The Pah Utes in Nevada are determined to commence war against the Shoshones over a disputed boundary question; but they are unable to purchase arms in Nevada and they will send to San Francisco for them. Not much bloodshed is anticipated. Advices from Tucson, Arizona, to the 29th of July state that Gen. CROOK's campaign against the Apache Indians is proceeding vigorously. He is confident of reducing the savages to submission if he is not interfered with by the Peace Commission.

THE TURF.

The Buffalo Races—Close of the Fall Meeting.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 12.—A match-race today between *Tommy Jefferson* and *Geo. Wilkes*, for a purse of $2,000, attracted considerable attendance, notwithstanding the great departure of visitors. Both animals are stallions. Jefferson's performances in the late regular meetings had made him a host of friends. In the first heat *Jefferson* came in on a slow jog-trot first by ten lengths. Previous to starting *Jefferson* sold in the pools at $100 to $80 for *Wilkes*. In the second heat *Jefferson* sold for $150 to $60 for *Wilkes*. *Wilkes* came in first by a length, hotly pressed by *Jefferson*. In the third heat *Jefferson* stock declined amazingly. *Wilkes* came in first by seven or eight lengths. In the fourth heat *Jefferson* won by a length. In the fifth heat pools sold ten to one in favor of *Jefferson*. *Jefferson* came in in a jog the winner, by three lengths, of the heat and the race. The following is the summary:

Jefferson	1	2	2	1	1
Wilkes	2	1	1	2	2

Time—2:28, 2:27¼, 2:28, 2:27¾, 2:27¾.

This closes one of the most exciting and brilliant race-meetings on record. The order throughout was most perfect, the Police arrangements being excellent. There was only a single case of pocket-picking, but two arrests for disorderly conduct, and not a single burglary committed. Such a Police record, in consideration of the immense crowd in attendance, has not a parallel.

Departure of President Grant from Long Branch—A Fatal Railroad Accident.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 12.—President GRANT, accompanied by Gen. PORTER, left today for Camden, to visit Senator CATTELL. The President, after dining with the Senator, left for Philadelphia, where he will be the guest of Ex-Secretary BORIE. The President returns to his cottage on Monday. Secretary FISH and wife left this morning for their home. A grand complimentary ball was given to WILLIAM KEETING this evening at the Continental Hotel, which was the most fashionable dress-ball of this season, and the élite of Long Branch was present, very fashionably attired. The leading belles of the evening were Miss Minnie Crosby, Mrs. H. V. Bemis, Mrs. D. H. Booth, Mrs. O. H. Tobey, Mrs. P. H. Smith, Mrs. Rowland Davis, Mrs. Charles A. Robinson, Mrs. Edward McCleave. Edward L. Dunn, of Bloomfield, N. J., while attempting to jump upon a train leaving for New-York, this evening, accidentally slipped between the cars, and falling across the track, the train passed over him, killing him instantly. At the Coroner's inquest no blame was attached to the Railroad Company by the jury.

A Desperate Murder in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 12.—At about 3 o'clock this morning, DOMINICK BYRNES inflicted three dangerous stabs upon NED HUGHES, a cab-driver, who went to the hospital bleeding profusely. Subsequently BYRNES stabbed PAT BRADY twice through the heart, killing him instantly. After a chase of several blocks, BYRNES was arrested by the Police. The murder occurred in a coffee-house near Poydras Market. The cause was whisky.

SENATOR SCHURZ.

He Makes a Speech to the Germans in Chicago—His Views on the Questions of the Day.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Senator SCHURZ, who had been induced by a large number of Germans in this city to give them his views on political topics, addressed a large audience in Farwell Hall, this evening, in German. In his opening remarks he gave the Germans of this country the credit of sympathizing with him in his political course, and promised to unfold his views without reserve. It was claimed that a few restless agitators were the cause of the confusion now existing among political parties; and yet no reforms could be successfully carried through without agitation. The present hour brought to view a new order of things, with new problems, new dangers, new duties, unprovided for in the old programmes of political parties. Our civil war, in sweeping away the doctrine of secession, abolishing slavery, and breaking the slave-holders' power, had established the civil and political rights of all citizens, but had estranged the feelings of citizens of different sections of the country, and rendered necessary a new system of taxation, reaching every material interest. The Government of today has grown far beyond what it was once, and the number of its officers assumed the proportions of an army who exercised wide-spread influence in political concerns, while the power wielded by money frequently tries and often succeeds in controlling Executives, Legislatures, and Courts of justice, and partisan organizations were used to further the individual interest of politicians. The interest of the country demands that the questions growing out of the war, embodied in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, should be accepted by all political parties as the theory of civil and political rights, are are the only ones consistent with the maintenance of free government. The prejudice of persons averse to the amendments must be overcome by patriotic men, firmly upholding the results of the war, and the Southern people must be gradually cut loose from the past and its painful memories as well as their peculiar desires and aspirations, and their thoughts directed to those interests which we have in common. To this end nothing would be more desirable than the removal of political disabilities by a general amnesty. The speaker considered it one of the most serious blunders of the Republican Party that this amnesty was not granted long ago. In a republic where the whole political organization of society is based upon the universality of suffrage, political disabilities are antagonistic to republicanism. Missouri, today by the removal of disfranchisement, enjoys perfect repose, order and general good feeling. Disfranchisement is used by one party to keep the other down. That's its object, the result is that the most unscrupulous politicians, under such circumstances being most useful, soon become influential. The speaker said if he could not maintain the ascendency of his party by honest means, he would be willing to let it go through a purifying process. The miseries and fierce convulsions in Missouri before the removal of political disabilities, and the peace and tranquillity in that State since the removal, were portrayed in glowing colors. There was something higher in politics than the possession and distribution of public plunder. There were two elements of difficulty in the South which must be viewed in connection with the Amnesty question. The disunion spirit trying to keep down colored people, and Union men producing disorders known as Kuklux outrages; and, on the other hand the administration of unscrupulous, rapacious men called carpet-baggers. These two evils could not be alone removed by penal legislation on the part of Congress. The main relief must come from the people themselves, as it is evident that neither the Democratic nor the Republican Party, as now constituted in the most Southern States can afford relief. If the good men of both parties would unite they would possess numerical strength enough to bear down opposition, and moral power enough to maintain order and good government, and the removal of political disabilities by amnesty would bring about the result. The speaker said the opposition to the Kuklux bill in Congress was because it invested the Government with powers not warranted by the Constitution, powers more dangerous in effect than the abuse they were to correct. It was like appointing a lion to protect sheep against wolves. The lion would keep the wolves away, but what protected the sheep? The General Government has power to protect the rights and liberties of its citizens, but in doing so it is not to go beyond certain lines of its authority presented in the Constitution. Senators voted against this act, not as if they had been unwilling to protect the lives, rights and liberties of those who need it in the South, but because the manner in which protection is proposed is involving great dangers to the rights and liberties of all. We refuse to grant such powers to the Executive, not because the President now in office did not individually possess our confidence, but because we would not entrust any man, were he ever so great and good, with such powers to rule over the American people in periods of extreme public peril. A temporary grant of such extraordinary powers may be a necessity, as the Romans appointed a Dictator when an enemy was at their gates. In such period the habit of using exceptional powers is easily acquired, but is is time we should understand that the war is over; that habits of war must be dropped; that constitutional Government must once more reign supreme. There is no safety for free institutions but in this. It has been said that the Kuklux bill was brought forward in Congress, not merely for the purpose of suppressing disorder and violence, but of enabling the Republican Party to maintain or restore its ascendency, especially the President, to secure for himself the electoral vote of the South by the machinery of that law. It is my deliberate conviction, based upon personal observation, that the majority of those who voted for the bill had no other object than to afford protection to persons in the South, who seem to be exposed to persecution and outrage. Many voted for the bill with hesitation and regret. I don't want to justify their vote or to excuse anybody, but to be just. I am honestly convinced that nothing has done more to keep up a live spirit from which Kuklux outrages proceed than the acrimonious war that was waged upon reconstruction measures and constitutional amendments, and the studious encouragement given to the hope that all these things would be swept away again if the Democratic Party should come into power. I am furthermore convinced that the large majority of the Republican Party, North and South, favor a liberal, generous and strictly constitutional policy, and that the demagogues and schemers among the leaders of that party would have been utterly impotent had not the lawless element in the South and the blind reactionists everywhere furnished them capital to work upon. Speaking of San Domingo, the speaker said the annexation of San Domingo would lead to the annexation of the American tropics down to the Isthmus, giving a population possessing nothing in common with us. The Senator said: "I have been severely censured and attacked for my attitude in this affair; that cannot touch me; but when a respectable Republican journal summons Mr. SUMNER and myself to compose personal differences with the President for the sake of public interest, it deserved an answer. I cannot understand this view of public affairs. I know no personal difference that could influence my political attitude. My personal relations with the President were never otherwise than friendly. I complain of nothing, and were it otherwise I would certainly lose my self-respect if, on account of personal feeling, I was capable of attacking the policy of the President; but if the President were my dearest, most intimate friend, his friendship would not restrain me from opposing a violation to the Constitution.

THE TREATY.

Chief-Justice Cockburn Appointed Arbitrator for England.

The Commissioners for the Government—Eminent Counsel Selected—Action of the Swiss Government.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The report that Lord Chief-Justice COCKBURN had been appointed arbitrator for Great Britain, under the Treaty of Washington, is confirmed. The drawing up of the case for the British Government has been intrusted to the Lord Chancellor, with Lord TENTERDEN and Prof. MONTAGUE BERNARD as assistants; and Sir ROUNDELL PALMER will act as counsel for Great Britain before the Board of Arbitration.

[The Right Hon. Sir ALEXANDER JAMES EDMUND COCKBURN, Bart, was born in 1802. He is a son of Mr. ALEXANDER COCKBURN, formerly English Minister in Columbia; succeeded in 1858 to the baronetcy of his uncle, the late Rev. Sir WILLIAM COCKBURN, Bart., Dean of York. Having been educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated LL. B. in 1829, Mr. COCKBURN was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, and went the Western circuit. In 1841 he became Queen's Counsel, during the railway mania of 1846 had the good fortune to obtain a large share of the Parliamentary practice which arose out of the various lines projected, and at the general election of 1847 was returned for Southampton in the advanced Liberal interest. He did not take a very prominent position as a debater until he made his memorable defense of Lord PALMERSTON's foreign policy, on the Pacifico question, in 1850, which was one of the most eloquent and successful speeches ever delivered in the House of Commons. He was soon after appointed Solicitor-General, was promoted to be Attorney-General in March, 1851, and continued to hold the latter office till the dissolution of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's ministry in the spring of 1852. On the formation of the Coalition Cabinet, he resumed his post as Attorney-General, and was in 1854 appointed Recorder of Bristol. While Attorney-General he was engaged in the "Hopwood case," and displayed consummate ability in the prosecution of W. PALMER. On the death of Chief-Justice JERVIS, at the close of 1856, Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN was created Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, and was advanced to the high office of Lord Chief-Justice of England on the elevation of the late Lord CAMPBELL to the woolsack in 1859. His charge to the Grand Jury at the Central Criminal Court, London, delivered April 10, 1867, in the cause of Gen. NELSON and Lieut. BRAND, prosecuted by the Jamaica Defense Committee, is a masterly performance, and contains a most elaborate exposition of martial law, and of the manner in which it has been applied in various periods of English history.]

Action of the Swiss Government Relative to Its Commissioner.

BERNE, Aug. 12.—The Swiss Federal Council has resolved to reserve the appointment of an arbitrator on the part of Switzerland upon the *Alabama* claims until after those of England and Italy are selected.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

A Fatal Land Slide—The Currency Statement—Affairs in the Police Court—Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Today, while a number of men were at work on an embankment in New-Jersey-avenue, a part of it gave way, burying three men. Their fellow-laborers immediately commenced removing the earth, and soon the head of PATRICK CHAMBERS was uncovered. He was alive, the roots of the tree which grew upon the bank having fallen above his neck in such a manner as to prevent the heavy clods from pressing on it. Soon the remainder of his body was made bare, and he was lifted out, and to the surprise of all he was able to stand. No bones were broken, but he was badly bruised about the shoulders and the lower part of his body, and had received a cut on the face. The other men, SAMUEL BROODES and JAMES HOBBINGTON, were killed.

REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS.

The following Internal Revenue officers in the City of New-York were today removed from office: WILLARD BULLARD and ALEXANDER N. LEWIS, Detectives; GEO. W. DE COSTA and E. J. WHEELER, Special Assistant Assessors for the First District; L. T. O'BRIEN and J. GLYNN, Special Assistant Assessors for the Second District; R. M. COONEY, ANSON ATWOOD and A. M. STARSBURG, Special Assistant Assessors for the Third District. This action was taken after full consultation between Supervisor DUTCHER and the Commissioner. The appointments were made out of the regular order, without the recommendation of the Assessors of the districts or of the Supervisor. The saving to the Government by this reduction is precisely $50 per diem.

EXECUTIVE PARDONS.

The President has signed the unconditional pardon of TRAVIS REDWINE, convicted in the Eastern District Court of Arkansas, on the 14th of April, 1871, of illicit distillation of liquors, and sentence suspended on account of the poverty, age and feeble health, as well as ignorance of the law on the part of the prisoner. The President has also pardoned HENRY WILLIS, alias Henry Wells, convicted in the District Court of Maryland, of importing cigars contrary to law, and sentenced to be imprisoned sixty days and fined $50.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has appointed JAMES BIRNEY and CLAUDIUS GRANT, of Michigan, to be Commissioners for that State at the centennial celebration of American Independence in Philadelphia in 1876. The President has also appointed the following Postmasters: J. M. LEWIS, at Barnesville, Ohio; SAMUEL SAVIERS, at Tecumseh, Mich.; C. C. GILLESPIE, at Calvert, Texas. The President has also appointed J. E. GRAHAM to be Third Lieutenant in the Revenue Marine.

THE POLICE COURT.

An investigation by the Committee of the Territorial Legislature into the affairs of the Police Court here has developed an unfavorable state of facts relative to its administration. The details of the manner in which the public funds have been manipulated is exciting severe comment from the newspaper-Press of all shades of politics. Accounts of prosecution and the imposition of fines, the manner in which witnesses were obtained, and the treatment of female witnesses and prisoners, are given in full. So far the investigation does not show any complicity on the part of Judge SNELL in the disreputable transactions, but the under officers of the Court and others are shown up in the most unenviable light.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week amount to $375,000.

Shipments.

Notes	$1,512,420
Fractional currency	589,187
The Treasurer holds as security for National Bank Circulation	362,725,000
And for public deposits	15,716,500
Internal revenue receipts today	476,342
Total for fiscal year to date	19,622,722
Subscription to the new loan today	20,000
National Bank notes in circulation at this date	320,274,804

Irishmen Organizing.

The Sarsfield Guards, a newly formed independent military company, met last night to receive new members. Its officers are BENJAMIN CURRAN, Captain, and WILLIAM MUNAN and MICHAEL McCARTHY First and Second Lieutenants. About fifteen names were added to the roll last evening.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Prognostications.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12—7 P. M.—The barometer remains without material change at the Rocky Mountain stations. The high pressure north of Wisconsin, Friday afternoon, now extends from Northern Michigan eastward into Canada. The low barometer in New-England is central in Massachusetts, with threatening weather and rain southward. The barometer has fallen very generally from Minnesota to Kansas, and in the Gulf States. The temperature is lower than yesterday on Lakes Erie and Ontario, but has risen somewhat from Louisiana to Georgia. Rain has been reported from the lower lakes to Tennessee. Partially cloudy and clear weather now prevails west of the Allegheny Mountains and Blue Ridge. Smoky haze continues in Detroit.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to fall north and west of Illinois, and to a less extent from Texas to Florida, and local rains are probable for these regions on Sunday. A disturbance of some extent will probably be developed in Central Florida. The light local storms now prevailing on the coast of North Carolina and New-England will probably be dissipated, and rising barometer with warm weather will prevail on Sunday from Virginia to the lower lakes and New-England.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	71	83	83	84	83
Stand of Bar. in inch.	29.99	..	29.99	..	29.98

Wet-bulb Hygrometer at noon, degrees Fah., 77.

A Mysterious Murder in Colorado—Escape of the Assassin.

DENVER, Colorado Territory, Aug. 11.—A cold-blooded murder was committed last night thirteen miles from this place, up the Platte River. GEORGE M. BONACINA and a Mrs. NEWTON, his sister, were shot by a German farm hand named THEODORE MYERS. BONACINA is dead, and Mrs. NEWTON will probably die. MYERS is still at large, but a considerable reward is offered for his arrest. Mrs. NEWTON thinks that MYERS was hired to murder them. It appears she was married last Summer to one FREDDENHALL, who owned the property, but who deeded it to her after their marriage. A quarrel occurring subsequently, FREDDENHALL left his wife, who has since lived on the place with her brother. Suspicion naturally points to FREDDENHALL as the instigator of the murder.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

D. W. SOUTER, the United States Express delivery messenger, whose wagon was robbed recently, and who is under arrest for being implicated in the robbery, confesses he was concerned in it. He tells different stories about being urged to assist in the robbery of the Company, that he resisted, but finally yielded and entered into the robbery with J. SCANON and THOMAS GRADY, who are also under arrest. KENDALL, the driver, knew nothing of the affair.

The Republican Executive Committee met yesterday, and voted not to assume the responsibility of changing the time, as fixed by the General Committee, of holding the State Convention, Sept. 27. The Committee decided to invite Gen. BANKS to preside at the Convention, all delegates to be admitted by tickets only.

A United States Deputy Marshal has arrived at London, Canada, from Columbus, with a writ for the arrest of MALEY THOMPSON, on a charge of falsely representing himself as a United States officer in September, 1869, and thereby receiving money as such.

Gen. CROOK's campaign against the Apache Indians, in Oregon, is proceeding vigorously. He is confident of reducing the savages to submission if he is not interfered with by the Peace Commission.

On Friday evening, Mrs. JOHN J. EATON, and her son, were thrown from a carriage, in Arlington, Mass., causing the death of the lady yesterday morning. Mr. EATON was not fatally hurt.

In a base-ball match at Toronto, Canada, yesterday afternoon, between the Rockfords, of Illinois, and the Guelphs, of that city, the former were victorious by a score of 29 to 3. The attendance was small.

A young man named CANLEY, belonging to Montreal, nineteen years old, was killed on the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, yesterday, at Conway Centre, while attempting to jump on a gravel-train.

The Board of Directors of Columbia College have received a letter from Dr. J. C. WELLING, announcing his acceptance of the Presidency of that institution, in place of Dr. G. W. SAMSON, resigned.

The Swiss Federal Council has resolved to reserve the appointment of an arbitrator on the part of Switzerland upon the *Alabama* claims until after those of England and Italy are selected.

GEO. CATLIN, an American artist, will return from Europe to America in September, after an absence of thirty years. He is in his seventy-sixth year, and hale and hearty.

The Tennessee Press Association reached Cincinnati yesterday, and are the guests of the city.

The Rockford (Ill.) Base-ball Club defeated the Maple Leaf Club, of Hamilton, Ontario, at Hamilton, on Friday, by a score of 50 to 9.

Senator SUMNER arrived in Boston yesterday morning.

The weather is warm in New-Orleans, and the city healthy.

GUATEMALA.

Success of the Revolution—Downfall of President Cerna.

A Guatemala correspondent of the Panama *Star & Herald*, writing from the capital under date of 10th July, says that the revolution which was commenced by Gen. D. MIGUEL GARCIA GRANADOS has been entirely successful in overturning the Administration of President CERNA. The latter for some years back has been losing the respect and adhesion of the people. On the last day of June the victorious army took possession of the capital; since then everything has gone on in the most orderly manner. The new Provisional Government had been recognized spontaneously by all the people of the Republic. Orders had been given that none of the members of the fallen Administration be molested or persecuted, as well as a free entry given to all who had emigrated. The monopoly of *aguardiente* was to be abolished, and freedom of the Press established, with every other measure necessary to preserve order, and the sale and planting of tobacco declared to be free."

Forrester, the Alleged Murderer of Mr. Nathan.

To the other improbable reports that FORRESTER, the alleged murderer of Mr. NATHAN, was in New-Orleans on the 15th of July, the New-Orleans *Republican* adds the following:

"On the night of the 15th ult. our reporter was in a beer saloon in the Second district, when the statement was made to him that FORRESTER was not only in this city at that time, but at that moment in the bar-room, having indulged in a smile a few minutes previous. The reporter did not fully credit the assertion then, but circumstances have since transpired which confirm him in the belief that the story was literally true. At Police Head-quarters these averments are scouted, as it is thought the tale was made by a man well known in this community, for an especial purpose. The reporter is *positively informed* that FORRESTER's wife was here last month, but left about the middle of July, starting for New-Mexico, where she and her husband are at present; at least it is *so reported*."

The Charges Against Mrs. Wharton—No Poison Found in Major Wharton's Remains.

From the Baltimore American, Aug. 12.

There has been a rumor floating about the streets for the last three days to the effect that Prof. AIKEN has completed the analysis of the stomach of Major HENRY WHARTON, (brought from Norristown some weeks since,) and that no poison has been found. Prof. AIKEN and the members of the Medical Faculty, who are supposed to know the result of the analysis, decline to give any information, and the civil authorities profess to have no information on the subject. Without having any direct authority for the assertion, we think that it may be safely stated that the chemical investigation was concluded on Wednesday last, and that the results obtained were only negative; that is, the poisons looked for were not found. This, of course, does not decide the question as to whether Major WHARTON was poisoned or not, but the fact that the presence of poison was not discovered in his remains will have a powerful moral effect in relieving Mrs. WHARTON from the suspicion of having taken away her son's life. There was the largest money motive in this case, and the failure to sustain it will lift a heavy load of suspicion from the unhappy woman, weighed down as she is with the burden of the charges brought against her.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

A Colored Man at Port Chester Charged With Poisoning his Wife—The Body Exhumed for Examination—Strange Conduct of the Mother of the Deceased.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned in Port Chester, Westchester County, by the sudden death of a colored woman named SARAH ANTHONY, wife of JAMES ANTHONY, and allegations made by the mother of the deceased that poison had been administered to her by her husband. It appears that a house situated on Pearl-street, Port Chester, which has been occupied by JAMES ANTHONY and his wife, Mrs. MORRIS, (mother of Mrs. ANTHONY,) and several other members of the family, also another family of colored persons, has recently been the scene of frequent quarrels, although not of a serious character. About ten days ago, Mrs. ANTHONY became quite sick, whereupon Mrs. MORRIS started off, as it was understood, for Rye, in search of a colored woman with whom she was acquainted, to take care of her daughter. But instead of going after a nurse, Mrs. MORRIS proceeded direct to New-York with some articles which had been worn by the patient, for the purpose of submitting the same to the inspection of a certain clairvoyant, whose advice was sought. The latter, on furnishing the medicine which was to perform a miraculous cure, warned her visitor against allowing any regular practicing physician from interfering in the treatment of the patient, for death would most assuredly ensue in such a case. Mrs. MORRIS, on returning home on Friday evening, administered the clairvoyant's medicine to her daughter, but the patient grew worse, and the husband called Dr. MCCULLOM to attend his wife, who died on Monday, after acting, as one of the neighbors remarked, in a most singular manner for several hours. No sooner was life extinct than Mrs. MORRIS charged her son-in-law with having poisoned his wife, and other members of the family made similar assertions. The husband denied the charge, and insisted upon having a post-mortem examination made, but the mother of the deceased objected to any mutilation of her remains, and, through the services of a German undertaker, effected an interment in a cemetery at Greenwich, Conn. The facts of the case coming to the knowledge of Coroner MEEKS, of Mount Vernon, that official repaired to Port Chester and had the remains of the deceased exhumed and a post-mortem examination made by Dr. MCCULLOM, of Port Chester, and Dr. HOYT, of Stamford, who took out the stomach and liver and sent them to New-York for analysis. The proceedings of the inquest were then adjourned to Friday next.

The District-Attorney Aroused—Arrest of the Notorious Byrnes.

The recent exposure in the TIMES of the dereliction of the authorities in relation to GEO. BYRNES, a Tammany office-holder, charged with committing an outrage upon a woman in the chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, more than a year ago, has already had the desired effect. It will be remembered that the TIMES reporter was told, in the office of the District-Attorney, that on BYRNES having forfeited his bail a bench warrant had been issued for him, and if he had not been tried, it was because Superintendent KELSO had not arrested him. The reporter then called on Mr. KELSO, who showed him his warrant-book to prove that he had never received any warrant for BYRNES. It now appears that the books of Superintendent KELSO are correctly kept, as the warrant for the arrest of BYRNES was only issued on the 7th inst, since the appearance of the TIMES article calling public attention to the fact that the culprit had been allowed to escape even a trial for the dastardly crime alleged against him. The warrant was immediately placed by Superintendent KELSO in the hands of Capt. IRVING, Chief of Detectives, with instructions to arrest BYRNES as soon as possible. Capt. IRVING had some difficulty in discovering the accused, but last night learned his whereabouts, and with Detectives FARLEY and SYMINGTON arrested him in a liquor den near the foot of West Forty-second-street. The prisoner was at first disposed to be refractory, but upon Capt. IRVING declaring his intention to take him dead or alive, he submitted and went without resistance with the officers to Police Head-quarters, where he was locked up, and where he will remain until tomorrow morning, when he will be delivered to District-Attorney GARVIN in accordance with the warrant.

Meeting of the Italian Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Italian Committee of Arrangements for the celebration on the 28th of August, met last evening at No. 407 Broome-street, Mr. CRATH presiding. Signor MATTEA PILOLA, the balloonist, exhibited colored drawings of the balloons which are to be sent up at Sulzaers Park. There is to be one monster balloon made of the national colors of Italy, surrounded by a circle of smaller balloons, each bearing at its apex a parti-colored banner. At the bottom of the great balloon there will be a structure supporting balloons of seven shades, and bearing the following motto: *Viva Italia Unita.*

The President intimated that he had received a communication from Gen. SIGEL, but the purport of it had not transpired at 11½, when the reporter left.

Street Affrays Last Night.

PETER MCCAULEY and WM. JOHNSON got into a dispute in Washington Market about a purchase of some peaches, and the matter getting to blows, MCCAULEY, it is alleged, with some weapon cut JOHNSON on the nose, inflicting a severe flesh wound. The injured man was taken to Park Hospital, and the assailant was locked up in the Third Precinct Station-house.

JAMES WELSH, of No. 328 East Houston-street, struck JOHN DOMINEL over the right eye with a mallet, inflicting a severe injury. The assailant was arrested and taken to the Tenth Precinct Station-house, where he was locked up.

HENRY LUNSMAN, of No. 169 Orchard-street, was assaulted by an unknown man when near his residence, and struck with a baker's peel and received a serious wound.

A Woman Charged With Bigamy.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning, before Justice LEDWITH, MARGARET FRYER was charged by her husband with bigamy. It was stated that the defendant was married to a JAMES MURPHY in 1860, and from letters which were produced by the counsel for the complainant, it appeared that she had been writing to him since she had been married to FRYER, although she had always told her second husband and others that MURPHY sailed for Europe, but on the vessel arriving at Quarantine he jumped overboard and was drowned. The witnesses swore that to their knowledge MURPHY has not been in New-York for seven years. Justice LEDWITH ruled that the letters did not prove the charge, and left the parties to mutually arrange their difficulty.

Collision on the Hudson River Railroad.

The passenger-train of the Hudson River Railroad, due in New-York at 10:10 P. M., was delayed about one hour behind time last night, owing to an accident in Albany. The accident was a collision with a freight-train of the Erie Railroad. The cars of the Hudson River Railroad when backing up preparatory to taking in passengers, came into collision with the Erie freight train. The cars were thrown off the track, and considerable baggage smashed. The employés of both roads fortunately escaped injury.

Freaks of Lightning in the Granite State.

Lightning played some queer and rather disagreeable pranks in and about the house of SYLVESTER PRESTON, at Antrim, N. H., on Tuesday last. After setting a bed in the L part on fire, and tearing out the north side of the house, one current passed to the barn, where a horse was killed, and the ground plowed up. Another current went through the sitting-room, took off the top of a table at which two ladies were sitting, and tossed it half way across the room, without injuring the women, threw the looking-glass into a bed-room opposite, then went out between the windows, tearing the wood-work completely away, and whirling one of the ladies from the sitting-room through the parlor, in a manner which she said seemed like flying. Miss KATIE PRESTON was in the kitchen when the bolt descended. Her face and hair were singed, and she was stunned, but she was removed to the front yard, and soon recovered.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Exciting Scenes in the French Assembly.

Decided Action Taken Relative to the Presidency.

A Vote of Confidence in M. Thiers Passed.

A Battle at Londonderry Between Orangemen and Catholics.

Successful Ending of the Royal Yacht Regatta.

Efforts Being Made to Check the Cholera in Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Collision at Londonderry Between the Orangemen and Military—A Battle Between Protestants and Catholics.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—At Londonderry, today, a collision took place between the Orangemen and the military. JOHNSTON, a member of Parliament, and others, were arrested. A fight between the Orangemen and Catholics took place. The combatants were dispersed by the Police. Great excitement prevails.

The United States Loan in London—The Royal Victoria Yacht Regatta—The Frigate Guerriere.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The *Times* money article today states that the amount of the funded United States loan taken by bankers here will be offered to the public next week by Messrs. JAY COOKE, MCCULLOCH & Co. The regatta of the Royal Victoria Yacht Squadron came off yesterday. Among the yachts which started was Mr. ASHBURY's *Livonia*. The race was won by the *Gertrude*, which took the Ryde Cup. The *Garrion* was second, taking the money prize, and the *Livonia* was sixth. After the race the *Livonia* went into dock for alterations. It proves to have been the American steam frigate *Guerriere*, Capt. T. H. STEVENS, which was ashore recently off Leghorn. The British iron-clad *Warrior* has not been ashore. The *Guerriere* was rescued from her perilous position several days ago, and towed to Spezzia for repairs.

The Stowmarket Disaster—Mr. Ashbury's Yachts—Regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A telegraphic dispatch from Stowmarket says eighteen deaths are known to have occurred from the explosion in that town, and that nine persons are missing and supposed to have perished. Fifty-seven are injured more or less seriously. It is said that ALFRED RUSSELL WALLACE, the eminent traveler and ornithologist, is to be created a Baronet. Commodore ASHBURY has, in consequence of her victory over the *Sappho*, reconsidered his determination not to send the yacht *Livonia* to America. She is to be docked today for an alteration of her keel. Her spars will subsequently be reduced, and she will sail shortly for New-York in place of the *Cambria*. The gun-cotton explosion at Stowmarket was terribly destructive of life and limb. Twelve persons were instantly killed or fatally injured, and forty others were severely or slightly wounded. Intense excitement has been occasioned by the disaster, and is increased by the fear which prevails of further explosions.

FRANCE.

The Capital to be Removed to Paris—A New Loan—Opposition to President Thiers.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The Municipal Council of Paris having adopted a resolution expressive of a desire for the removal of the capital to Paris, a deputation of that body has waited upon M. THIERS and begged him to exert his influence in favor of the change. The President, in his reply to the Committee, said the decision of the question rested with the Assembly, and should not be trammeled by any action on his part. The City Council has voted to raise a loan of 350,000,000 of francs, to be used in the rebuilding and repair of edifices destroyed or injured during the reign of the Commune. Opposition to the prolongation of M. THIERS' term of office is said to be growing in the National Assembly and among the people.

Decisive Action [illegible] for President [illegible] and Stringent [illegible] Insurgents.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—In the Assembly, today, M. RIVET, of the Left Centre, moved that the title of President of the Republic be conferred on M. THIERS; that all the powers which he has heretofore exercised as Chief of the Executive be prolonged for the period of three years; that he be moreover intrusted with the promulgation and execution of the laws; that he be authorized to receive ambassadors; that his official residence be at the place where the Assembly may sit; that he be lodged at the expense of the Republic, his remuneration to be fixed at a later date; that he shall have the right to appoint members of the Council of Ministers, diplomatic agents and military and naval commanders; and that the Ministers appointed by him shall be responsible for their acts to the Assembly. M. ADNET, of the Extreme Right, made a counter-motion expressing confidence in M. THIERS and continuing his present powers. M. THIERS, who was present, asked for a vote of "urgency" on both proposals; and, amid great excitement, they were declared urgent.

The court-martial holds long and exciting sessions daily, and the trial of the leading Communists is progressing as rapidly as possible, where so large a number of witnesses has been summoned. The evidence given for the past five days has contained nothing new.

Fires set by the insurgents continue to rage in the forests of Algeria.

GERMANY.

The Mission of the United States Treasury Agents Completed—Movements of Prince Bismarck.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The mission of the United States Treasury agents to Frankfort is fulfilled. The whole amount remaining of the new loan, $130,000,000, has been placed on the terms fixed by the Government. Prince BISMARCK returns to Berlin from Varzin today. He goes to Gastein to be present at the meeting between the two Emperors.

The Imperial Government, as well as the Berlin authorities, have adopted the most stringent measures for the prevention of the spread of the cholera. Twenty-three persons were attacked with the disease at Konigsberg yesterday, thirteen of whom are already dead. No cases of cholera have appeared in the south of Prussia.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE HEREAFTER.

Sigh not, fair mother, as thou seest
The little nursery at thy feet;
Three golden heads together bent
Like statesmen o'er some scheme profound and sweet
Convened in their more gracious Parliament.

Sigh not, if o'er thy faithful heart
Keen shadows of the future go;
The tortures dormant in the frame;
The woes of want and wrath, the sterner woe
Of souls that start, and own a hidden shame.

Fenced from the frosty gales of ill
Man slips through life [illegible] unbraced:—
As honey from the flint-rock oozed,
Wrong bravely borne, the brunt of pain well faced,
Rain in soft blessings on the gallant head.

Endure! Endure!—Life's lesson so
Is written large in sea and earth:
And He who gives us wider scope
Than the dumb things that struggle from their birth,
Sets in our sky a star of higher hope.

And with more joy than one who treads
The road with never-swerving strength,
His [illegible] eyes [illegible]
Those who, wide-roving, to the fold at length
Trace with thorn-reddened feet their final way.

—Then sigh not, if the smiling band
Their unforethoughtful brightness keep,
And garner sunbeams for the day
When those dear stainless eyes may yearn to weep
The natural drops that cannot force their way.

He who has made us, and foresees
Our tears, [illegible] gaze
The long Hereafter gently spares:—
Only His Love shines forth, through all their days
Pledged to the children of so many prayers.

—F. T. Palgrave.

THE "MARGARET ANN."

An Experience.

BY MRS. HENRY WOOD.

A huge black cloud was stretched heavily across the sky. Over the sea, where the sun had gone down in anger, was a long line of red, tapering off into a bright yellow, the yellow losing itself in the dark cloud. Above the cloud there gleamed out some flashes of brightness, just as though one might have fancied, the moon was about to show herself. Only, the moon was a crescent moon, and had already set. Say what we would, it was a peculiar sky that night. Overhead, the wind seemed to move in eddies, pitching the clouds at will. To the left of us might be seen the little pier with the white beacon-light at its end: on this side, it shone a red light in the room on the beach where the bathing things were kept; to our right lay the rugged coast, its rocks jutting out into the water. Mrs. Whitnall and her children stood in the bay-window looking out on all this, and on the wide expanse of sea beneath and around, heaving darkly in the distance, sparkling with foam near. For myself, I was thinking how beautiful the sea was, and how I should like to live near it always.

Beautiful, but treacherous. Take that day, for instance. In the morning the sea had been calm and blue as a rippling lake; and now, at nightfall, it was tossing itself and raging horribly.

"I am sure it is going to be a fearful night," sighed Mrs. Whitnall. "It was rough at midday; but——"

"Rough at midday! Why, mother, you called it rough the other evening, when there was hardly enough wind to blow out the fishing-boats."

It was Alex who had interrupted, the eldest; a brave, fearless lad of thirteen. We stood on again, in silence.

"Oh dear, I wish we could have tea, mamma!" said impatient Gerty presently. "Is it of any use to wait longer?"

"Well—yes; perhaps we had better have tea," replied Mrs. Whitnall. "Please to ring, Dorothy."

It was surprising how dark the room had become, and how long we must have stood watching the sky and sea. I had to grope my way to the bell. The landlady answered it herself, Mrs. James, bringing in the candles. Mrs. Whitnall apologized at seeing her. She was quite different from some of the people who let lodgings at the sea-side, and had been a lady once.

"I have allowed my servant to go out this evening," she explained, coming back with the tea-kettle. "Her brother has come down to see her, and has taken her to the circus. She is a good girl, and I did not like to deny her the little pleasure."

This traveling circus had been turning the heads of the town for a week past. Our young ones were wild to go, and Mr. Whitnall had half promised to take them to-night. He had not got home to do it, and they were disappointed.

"Is it not too bad, Dotty?"

"Is not what too bad?"

"Papa's staying out."

"Nonsense, children. It must be the boat's fault, not his."

"Say the sea's fault, Dot."

"The sea's—of course. Perhaps he will take you to-morrow evening."

With the curtains drawn, and the room bright, we sat round the tea-table talking, and forgot the sea. All at once, when there happened to be a minute's stillness from tongues, every mouth being full of bread and butter and shrimps, a sound like a rushing wailing moan swept past the windows, shaking the house to its foundation. Mrs. Whitnall dropped the teapot and looked up with a scared face.

"Was that the wind?"

Of course it was the wind. She need not have asked it.

"What a night it is going to be!"

Alex went behind the curtains to look out. Little Ethel was running too, but I told her to come back, and not throw down the heads and tails of the shrimps.

"It is nothing but a land wind, mother," said Alex, in his wisdom. "The sea is not a bit rougher than it was before."

"Just hark! That's the drums of the circus," bewailed Frederick. "And poor papa not to have come back to take us!"

The drums could certainly be heard, and for the first time in our remembrance. But we were quieter to-night than usual, and the wind set this way. Children feel disappointments keenly, and the shrimps seemed to lose their flavor.

I helped Mrs. James to take away the plates, and Alex, at his mother's bidding, carried out the kettle. Mrs. James was so evidently a lady, so quiet and refined, that it made us uncomfortable to be waited on by her as though she were a domestic. A woman of many sorrows, I felt sure.

Mrs. Whitnall chose the 107th Psalm for reading that night—I thought I knew why—and then the children went to bed. Alex sadly wanted to sit up, to be "in at the landing," but his mother would not let him. When I got down-stairs after seeing to the two little ones, Kate and Ethel, she was standing in the bay-window behind the curtain, calculating the possibility, or not, of her husband's coming in. But that we were inexperienced land-women, we should have known there had been no chance of it for hours past. The *Margaret Ann* could not have lived in such a sea.

"Dorothy, just come and look at it now."

There could be no mistake that it had turned out a wild night; for that matter, though, it had been a wild afternoon. Gusts of wind shook the panes; the black cloud had given place to lurid ones; the sea rose higher and roared aloft. She stood with her hands tightly clasped.

"Dorothy, I am getting faint with fear."

"Nay, try and not do that, Mrs. Whitnall. God's mercy is over all. Remember what you read to-night."

It almost seemed to us watching there, that we could see the air moving, moving as fast as the clouds. The waves tossed as if they wanted to meet it. She looked very pale, poor wife; and I felt all kinds of terrible doubts myself. Accidents happen on the sea so constantly. Why, why did Robert Whitnall consent to go?—he who did not like the sea! Was he safe? Would he be safe?—and come home to us ever again?

"Shall I get your work, Mrs. Whitnall?"

"Oh, Dorothy, I have no heart to work to-night!"

"But it would pass away the time."

I undid the work—a cape she was braiding for the child, Ethel—and she sat down at the table and took it up. For myself, I reached the basket of socks and darned away. Holes seemed to come of themselves at the sea-side.

It was the first time we had left London for three years. Mr. Whitnall could not afford the expense of a holiday every Autumn. Two weeks had gone by since we came, and we were to stay two weeks more. It was a great enjoyment for all of us. The very day of our arrival, Mr. Whitnall chanced to make the acquaintance of Capt. Sand, formerly a commander in the merchant navy. He lived in a pretty cottage-villa higher up, and was a most intelligent man, as sailors often are, with a bright, genial temper. Mr. Whitnall had taken a great liking to him. Capt. Sand possessed a boat, the *Margaret Ann*. He called it a yacht; but I think it must have been the smallest yacht in the world. A little cockle-shell of a thing it was, with a white sail, and the supreme delight of the captain's heart.

This same morning after breakfast, while I was hearing Kate practice—for though nothing of a player myself I could superintend that, and Kate was wilfully careless—I saw the captain and Mr. Whitnall walking about outside on the strip of grass. Presently the latter came in, and said Captain Sand had persuaded him to go out for a sail. We laughed a little: Robert had so resisted being persuaded before. They intended to be home in the afternoon. As to dinner, he said, when his wife questioned him, the captain was going to take some bread and cheese and beer, and he could have some cold meat with his tea. We laughed again after he was gone at the idea of Robert's eating on board the yacht—he, who would be sea-sick on the smoothest lake.

Well, they went. It was about half-past ten when we watched the pretty little cockle-shell sail swiftly across the sea, and disappear in the distance. A frail thing it seemed to me, but the boys made game when I said it. I was busy that day sewing in my room at the back of the house; and in the afternoon, upon looking at the sea again, the change surprised me. The beautiful blue had turned to a dirty brown far away, and to nearly a bright grass green in shore, and it was swelling up as if moved by some great power underneath. Since then it had been getting worse, and no signs had come of the yacht. As Mrs. Whitnall said, it was very curious that they had not come in during the afternoon.

A humming against the door-posts betrayed the entrance of the supper-tray. Mrs. James did not carry loads as deftly as Sarah. I begged her not to take trouble, and arranged the cloth and plates myself. The cold beef—some of which Robert was to have had for his tea—was there, but Mrs. Whitnall turned from it as if she could not eat a morsel. She began talking about the *Margaret Ann*.

"There is no cause for apprehension," observed the landlady. "The wind, high though it is, blows off the land, and Capt. Sand might have found it difficult to get back even early in the day. He would most likely make for some harbor near, leave the yacht there, and come on with Mr. Whitnall by rail. The Captain, I know, does so sometimes."

Mrs. Whitnall caught at the hope as a drowning man catches at straws, and ate some supper. The train was due at 10 o'clock—the last that night. Soon after the hour struck we heard the sound of one of the railway flies, and ran out to the door, in our anxiety, with Mrs. James.

The fly brought nothing for us. Neither, as was soon evident, had the train. Worse and worse raged the sea; the waves seemed to dash mountains high, and break up into foam. In a momentary lull of the wind, we caught the crashing of the circus music again—a sign that the performance was at an end, and the spectators were being let out.

"Dorothy, what is to be done?"

I did not know. Nothing, of course. But it would never do to let her see that I was alarmed also.

"Dear Mrs. Whitnall, don't give way. They may not have been able to catch the train: just missed it, perhaps."

"If I were only sure of their safety! I don't know how I shall get through this night."

"We must hope the morning will bring them. Hope and pray."

Standing on the door-step, it seemed that the spray dashed over the far strip of green, over the road, and wet our faces. She was shivering from head to foot.

"I shall go as far as Mrs. Sand's and ask what she thinks. Just tell the landlady that we will be back in a few minutes, Dorothy."

I ran to her little parlor to tell her, snatching a shawl from the hooks in the passage for Mrs. Whitnall as I came back, and Fred's woolen scarf for myself. The night was warm, but it is in the nature of fear to impart cold. Mrs. Sand, reading in her parlor, received us with a shout of laughter. I have never forgotten what the book was, and never shall: *Martin Chuzzlewit*.

"I beg your pardon," she said in apology for the laugh. "It's that Young Bailey. Mrs. Gamp's bad enough for one's sides, but Young Bailey's worse. It's the third time I've read the book."

Somehow her merriment sounded reassuring. Mrs. Whitnall told her why we had come.

"Afraid?" returned Mrs. Sand in astonishment. "Am I afraid anything has happened to the yacht, do you ask? Good gracious, no! Capt. Sand stays out for days together. He has only put in somewhere. There's nothing at all to fear."

"But he would not be likely to stay out with Mr. Whitnall. I am sure my husband would not stay."

"Oh, but you cannot control wind and weather, you know."

"And the boat—the yacht, I mean—is so small."

"A nasty tilting topsy-turvey thing," readily acquiesced Mrs. Sand. "What pleasure the Captain can find in it is a puzzle to me. But as to his running into danger, you need not fear that. He is an experienced sailor, you know."

"Shall you sit up for him, Mrs. Sand?"

"Where would be the use of that?" returned Mrs. Sand, pushing back her mass of golden hair in surprise. "They can't come in now by sea or by land. The sea's too rough, and the last train is in. I shall go to bed when I've had a bit more of Young Bailey."

Leaving her to Young Bailey, we went out again. The wind partly met us now, and drove us back with every step. Our house was at the far corner of the terrace; and the wind was booming round that corner as though it were so many cannons. We got in somehow by help of the iron railings.

"Would you like me to sleep with you, Mrs. Whitnall?"

"No, thank you, Dorothy. When I have to bear suspense or pain, I am best alone."

Her room, over the parlor, had one of those large bay-windows, very charming by the sea-side when the weather's calm, but frightfully shaky in a gale. How she got through the night I don't know. Her eyes were a little heavy in the morning, her face pale; but there was no other sign to show.

The sea was calmer, but very rough still, and there were reports of its having been a most fearful night further out at sea. An old sailor, who sometimes brought up shrimps for sale, (but he had none this morning,) said, in answer to inquiries from Mrs. Whitnall, (she threw up the window to speak to him,) that it was "one o' them there sudden storms as nobody couldn't guard against." The children—no fear of danger in their light hearts—ate as much breakfast as usual, and said what a nice long adventure of it their papa was having, and wondered which harbor Capt. Sand had put into.

As the day wore on, the sea went down gradually. But there came no sign of the *Margaret Ann*. None of the trains had brought them, and we concluded they were yet in the yacht. Mrs. Whitnall scarcely left her post at the window: she sat there, straining her eyes over the sea.

"Mamma's looking for the yacht," said Kate, in a half whisper.

"Why, mother, it's of no good your expecting it in today," remarked Alex. "The wind is dead against the course she took, and pretty stormy still. Old Sand's sail couldn't blow him back here."

"If you would go to the circus with us, Mrs. Whitnall, it might amuse you, and take your thoughts out of yourself," I whispered to her when the time for our going drew nigh.

"Don't tease me, Dorothy," she answered rather sharply, as if the hope deferred were trying her patience sorely. "I cannot think why Capt. Sand is keeping Robert out all this while."

"It is the storm that has kept them," I should like to have said, but did not.

The circus was wonderful: more than wonderful to the young eyes gazing at it. The riding was daring, the sawdust fresh, the ladies' dresses shone, the clowns were laughably amusing. Amidst the spectators sat Mrs. Sand, enjoying it as much as anybody—evidently there was no fear in her heart. All the way home, after the drums and trumpets played us out, the children, in a rapture of delight, could talk of nothing but the performance. Alex made just one other remark: that the wind was chopping round. At the window, in the old place, sat Mrs. Whitnall, watching still in the dusky night. I wished to my heart that Robert would make his appearance, and put an end to the suspense.

"Oh, mamma," cried they, bursting into the parlor, "you should have come! You never saw anything so good. What a thing for papa to have missed it!"

With the next morning, the wind had "chopped" entirely round, and blew direct in-shore.

"They'll be in today," said Mrs. Sand, nodding to us as she went by the window to market, a small basket on her arm, and her golden hair tucked into a net behind.

But that day passed like the rest, and they did not come.

As if to mock us for what had been, the calmest and most charming weather possible set in. The sky and the sea were alike blue and still; the tide came rippling up with a low murmur that soothed the ear and lulled the senses to peace. Gazing at that sheet of blue glass, in which the vessels at rest reflected themselves, one could scarcely believe it to be the same turbulent and dangerous sea of some three or four days before.

"Where could the yacht be?" Even Mrs. Sand began to ask the question, and swept the horizon to look for it with the captain's powerful glass.

"He has often been away as long as this," said she carelessly to Mrs. Whitnall. "Tiresome things they are, these men! They've not a bit of thought, once they get clear away from us. Sailors especially."

But Robert Whitnall was no sailor; and his wife knew that he at least possessed a full share of thoughtfulness.

And still the *Margaret Ann* did not come in.

There had been a talk in the place of a small fishing-boat that had been out during the storm, and, like Capt. Sand's yacht, had not made its appearance yet. The fishermen, gathered on the shore at all times of the day, began to say to one another that she had not "lived" out the gale. An old man named Crump had been in her, and his nephew Tom, the latter a boy and an orphan.

Going out for our morning's turn on the sands, the younger children with their spades and little tubs, and Mrs. Whitnall staying behind as usual—for she had neither heart nor life for anything now—we saw a crowd collected some way off up the beach. People were running thither also from the town, talking as they went. Of course, our boys started off at once; but I would not let the girls go.

"Look there! They are moving."

Kate spoke of the crowd of people. They were moving, as she said; coming toward us. Quite a procession, it looked like; something carried in its midst.

"Come down, children, come down," I said, hastily. "Don't stay until it passes by."

But no: full of curiosity, their feet were as if glued to the road.

"In a minute, Dot," said Gerty. "Alex is coming to us."

Alex and Fred were running along at the top of their speed. The boys looked sad but excited.

"Who do you think it is, Dorothy? You'd never guess, you girls. It's that poor boy, Tom Crump."

"Did you see him?" eagerly asked the girls.

"No; they had covered him up before we got there. He was such a nice civil fellow, too!"

"But is he really drowned?" cried little Ethel.

Alex nodded. "The tide washed him up this morning. Poor old Crump and his boat are both lost for certain; the men are saying there's no hope for them now."

"I wonder how it happened."

"Why, in the storm that night, of course."

The throng came on, and the children were fixtures. Alex and Fred flatly said they should not move: the girls, upheld by this, stayed with them. Ethel stole to my side, and put her hand into mine. And so the measured tread went past. He was carried on a hand-barrow, covered over with tarpaulin. Even of the tarpaulin only a chance glimpse could be had, through the crowding people on either side.

"Dorothy," said Alex, when we were on the beach, and the others had run to a distance, "you don't think there's any cause for real fear about papa and Captain Sand, do you?"

He was looking strangely sober as he asked the question, his great grey eyes searching mine.

"I can only hope there is not, Alex."

"Capt. Sand knows the management of a boat so well, you see."

"Of course he does."

"Still—it seems odd that they should not have come in now the sea has calmed."

"That's where it is, Alex."

"What can we do?"

"My boy, we can do nothing but pray."

He picked up a piece of sea-weed and began to sway it gently in his hand while he thought. His eyes went roving out over the sea, as if he sought to see what was beyond it.

"Mrs. Sand has no fear, Dorothy; she says its all right, and she ought to know."

"So she ought, Alex. Mrs. Sand's confidence gives me more courage than anything."

"Alex!" called out Fred, "here's a regular nest of young crabs! All on their backs, kicking. Come and look."

Away leaped Alex. And so that passed.

On the way home to dinner, we met Mrs. Sand. The children inquired if she had heard about Tom Crump.

"Yes, poor boy, I have; and the old man is sure to be gone also," was her reply. "It is Crump's own fault. He was too old to go out with only that boy. Capt. Sand told him so more than once, but he'd not listen. As if his feeble hands could be of use in a gale!"

"We all liked Tom, Mrs. Sand."

"So did everybody," was her answer. "The Captain said he was too promising a lad to be in a fishing-boat."

"When do you think papa and the Captain will be in, Mrs. Sand?" asked Alex.

"Today, perhaps. I shall expect them when I see them. Oh, they are having a good long cruise. Just look at this pretty parasol I have been buying, Miss Lee," she added to me, turning round and round a dainty green parasol, with crinkled fringe. "My old one came to grief the other day in the wind. Good-by, all of you! I'm sure my dinner must be waiting."

Not a shade of fear or dread about her! I looked at Alex, as much as to say so, and he smiled back again. Mrs. Whitnall had watched the meeting from the bay-window of the parlor.

"Oh, mamma, Tom Crump's drowned! Have you heard about it?" cried the whole of them, bursting in.

Of all tiresome things children's tongues are the worst.

"I saw him carried past," she answered in a voice strangely subdued.

"Mrs. Sand says the poor old man was too weak to manage a boat in bad weather, mother," put in Alex. "Had his hands been strong, like Capt. Sand's, it might never have happened."

He said it in his love for her. I had hardly given Alex credit for so much thought. A flourish of music announced the procession of the circus horses. For that deceitful circus had not gone away yet. After several "last nights," it had announced its intention to remain another week, by "particular desire." The children hoped their papa, after all, would be home in time to go to it; and, perhaps, take them again, they whispered hopefully to one another.

"Dorothy, do you think there can remain any chance?" Mrs. Whitnall said to me that night, as I was lighting her bed-candle.

I swallowed down a lump in my throat. Heaven knew how anxious I had grown myself, and how much I felt for her.

"Dear Mrs. Whitnall, yes. The morning may bring him. I dreamt last night that the *Margaret Ann* was in. We watched it come across the sea, and Robert waved his hat to us. It was a pleasant dream, and I hope it was a good omen."

She sighed, and took her candle, saying nothing.

A good omen! On the following morning, just as I had got my gown buttoned, and was leaning from the window for a breath of the sweet fresh air, there came a soft knock at the chamber door. It was opened about an inch, and the whisper of Alex came in.

"Dorothy, I want to speak to you out here a minute."

"You can come in, Alex. There's nobody here."

The boy's eyes appeared first, ranging round the room in search of Ethel. "Where is she?" he asked.

"Gone into her sisters' room."

He came in and shut the door without noise, and then I saw that his face was of a livid paleness.

"It is such bad news, Dorothy."

The look frightened me more than the words. Down I sat in the chair at the window, full in the bright morning sun, and my heart stood still.

"What is it, Alex?"

"A bit of Capt. Sand's yacht has come ashore in the night. Just as poor Tom Crump came last night, Dorothy."

"A bit of Capt. Sand's yacht!" I dreamily repeated, my senses scarcely, as I verily believe, taking in what he said and all it meant.

"A piece of the plank that had the name on," he breathed from his rigid lips. "Enough to show it belonged to the yacht '——ret *Ann*.' We should know the form of the letters anywhere."

"How do you hear this, Alex?" I asked when my beating heart, beating wildly then, would let me.

"I have seen it, Dorothy. It's landed ashore in the harbor and has got fifty gazers round it. When I was pushing amid them to see what it could be that they were looking at, the crowd knew me, and parted to let me go in."

He stood on, leaning against the drawers, and I sat on by the window, in the sun. It was one of the worst moments of my life.

"Dorothy—do you think—they are both drowned?"

What else was there left to think? But his pauses had been caused by emotion. The next minute Alex had burst into a paroxysm of tears bordering on hysterics. I bolted the door.

"Alex, don't," I whispered. "Alex, try and be calm. Think of the mother."

"It's her I am thinking of, more than of us," sobbed the boy. "Oh, papa, papa! What shall we do without papa?"

He meant without his love. I thought of it in a different light. Even in that sad moment it could but occur to me—the worldly blight as well as the loss of love. Robert Whitnall was the sole bread-winner. What would these five helpless children and their mother do without him?

The immediate question was, what was I to do in this present moment of trouble! My own feelings must be repressed as they best might be, for there was only me to think and act for them all. At that moment there were footsteps outside, and my door was tried.

"I want to come in, Dorothy," said Gerty's voice. "My band is in your room, I think."

"You cannot come in just now, my dear. I will bring it down-stairs with me."

Away ran Gerty, calling out to Kate that she supposed Dot was reading, or else saying her prayers. The little incident had served to restrain Alex. The tears ran down his cheeks, but the sobs were suppressed.

"What will be done about telling the mother? Oh, Dorothy, if we could but awake and find it all a dream!"

What was to be done indeed! Told she must be. Will it be believed that, in the moment's bewildering confusion, I began thinking, "If Robert were here he would know how to——" Then reflection came, and I broke off with a faint cry.

"Dear Alex, try and be calm. We must choose our time for telling her, and it will not do for her to see beforehand that anything's the matter. Here, you shall wash your face in my basin. Hark! They are calling us to breakfast."

"Say I am coming, Dorothy," said the lad, his sobs rising again. "If I don't appear just directly, make some excuse for me. I'd not cry if I could help it."

We need not have speculated upon how she was to be told. Mrs. Whitnall was standing to pour out the coffee, and the children were cracking their eggs, when Capt. Sand's wife rushed into the room, her face as white as Alexander's had been, her hands lifted, her voice shrieking. The next moment Mrs. Whitnall and the little ones knew as much as we did.

Oh, it was a piteous scene! I have no heart to describe it; and perhaps imagination will picture it better than words could. The children cried and sobbed together; their mother lay back in her chair like one in a faint; Mrs. Sand was loud. People, too, knowing we lodged there, were passing and repassing the windows to look in.

"Oh that you had never come to the place!" bewailed Mrs. Sand, her grief making her ungenerous. "But for having Mr. Whitnall to take out that ill-fated morning, my husband would not have gone."

And perhaps that was true.

How the next few days went on I cannot quite remember. They were terrible. It was not only the grief for Robert Whitnall, husband and father; but there lay also the stunning sense of future desolation—the desolation induced by poverty. When a case of this kind occurs, where the calamity is of a double nature, it is impossible not to think of it, however deep may be the heart-sorrow.

"Dorothy, what will become of me—and of them?"

The whispered question came to me from the window where she was sitting. It was on the third day. I did not know how to answer her.

"The wide world around, and not a place in it for us! We must have food and clothes, and a home. Where shall we find them?"

And still I could make no definite answer. The sobs of Gertrude broke the converse. So that day passed, and another came in.

The faint breeze, laden with the scent of some late mown hay—an after-crop of a field beyond the hedge that bordered the cemetery on the side farthest from the sea—blew upon us as we stood near the grave. Not Robert Whitnall's grave, but the lad Tom Crump's. Mrs. Sand, whom the shock of grief seemed to be rendering a little wild, had come in to tell us she meant to go to the funeral; that to do so she considered lay in her duty and would be to her a consolation. Her poor husband's body would never be found; it was too much to expect it. This boy had been equally drowned, but the sea had cast him home, and she should attend his burial.

Anything that Mrs. Sand did in her present excited state I thought little of; but it did surprise me when Mrs. Whitnall faintly said she would go also. The arguments had worked upon her mind; she too thought it might be a consolation.

And so, behold us at the grave! She took the children, and I could not let them all go alone. But we did not do as Mrs. Sand did—follow the procession as a mourner, draped in a black silk cloak and hood; we quietly stole through the streets after it, and ranged ourselves against the hedge beyond the crowd. No mourning was yet ready; and we put on our old black silk gowns, and drew the black veils closely over our straw bonnets. The clergyman—a young man with a face as naturally white as the surplice he wore—read the service in a subdued, quiet voice, as if he felt the words.

"In the midst of life we are in death."

How true they were!

Leaving all that remained of poor Tom Crump in its last resting-place, the procession took its way back again, Mrs. Sand sobbing audibly. Perhaps I ought to say that she—respect being paid to her as a lady—had had her place next the coffin. All the rest were fishermen and their wives; the boy had no relations left in the world. Letting them get well away, we started next, walking slowly homewards. It had been an afternoon funeral; the sun was sinking in the west, and his glorious beams fell athwart the calm blue sea.

"Dorothy, we must get away from the place now. Perhaps to-morrow."

"Yes, of course, we must, Mrs. Whitnall."

She spoke the words quietly enough, and her pale face was calm. Whether the coming out had aroused her from her apathy, I don't know; but she began laying out plans, and suggesting what to do for the best; I mean in regard to quitting the town for our London home.

The tea-things were on the table when we got in, and Mrs. James came in with a decanter of wine, pressing us to take a glass. It was very kind of her. I know she had got it on purpose; but we did not take it. Tea would be best.

"We shall be leaving you to-morrow, I believe," said Mrs. Whitnall to her. "Thank you for all your kindness. You must let me know what I am in your debt—two weeks, is it not?"

Mrs. James burst into tears. "Nay, you are quite welcome to have been in the rooms, ma'am; don't say anything about payment."

For she knew how things were with us. That almost nothing was left to go on with at present; nothing at all for the future. She was a true, kind gentlewoman, though she did let lodgings.

"Dorothy, what a shame it brings to me!" murmured Mrs. Whitnall, as I sat down to make the tea. "I fear I quite slighted her in my heart as an inferior, looking at her position. What is there left for me but to get my living by something of the kind? She was no doubt once as good as I was—perhaps better. Calamity brings home to us a strange sense of our sins."

The children went up to Mrs. Sand's when tea was over; she had sent for them at the lonely dusk hour more than once. Mrs. Whitnall, weary with sobbing, for she had had a fit of crying after tea, lay on the sofa, I hoped, asleep. I sat at the darkening windows, weaving plans for the future in my aching brain.

There was really little ready money left, for poor Robert's quarterly instalments from the Government post he held only sufficed to keep us going. His salary was not larger; in another year, had he lived, it would have been nearly doubled. There would be the proceeds from some of the furniture; for, of course, the best of that would have to be sold. It might bring in—say a hundred pounds. And what could she do with so small a sum as that? Why, before she could turn herself round and start in anything—if aught could be found to start in—a good portion of it must be spent on present needs.

The traveling up to town, and the paying Mrs. James, for she certainly should be paid; and the purchase of mourning; and the paying of the two maids in London; and the eating and drinking—my mind ran through it all. In a case of bereavement like this, if there were not God to provide, where would people be?

My own perplexity did not give me much care. It glanced into my mind now and again, but I could not help that. A relative of Robert Whitnall's, I had lived with them to be useful, and been paid enough to buy my clothes. Partly friend, partly governess, partly servant—at least so far as often doing the work of one—I had been quite happy, and loved them all. It might not be easy to find another place such as this, but rather difficult. Still, I was nothing: if I could but see them—

"You are all in the dark here!"

The voice startled me to sickness. It was like Mr. Whitnall's. I had thought when the parlor door opened that it was Alex who came in.

"Robert! *Robert!*"

Mrs. Whitnall rose from the sofa as though she had been shot. The call was hers. Instinct guided her to him in the darkness, and the next moment she lay sobbing hysterically in his arms.

It was Robert Whitnall: Robert himself in very deed and truth. But I hardly believed it for some minutes. The children came rushing in, pell-mell, from Mrs. Sand's, in delirious excitement.

"Papa, papa! How have you come to life again?"

For the Captain had come to life at his home also, and told the news to our children.

"I have been all the way to Harlingen," said Mr. Whitnall. "Surely you did not think I was dead all this while?"

Without an explanation we wondered how we were to have thought otherwise. He gave it in a few words.

They had been in danger of perishing in that frail yacht of Capt. Sand's. The wind rose suddenly, preventing their return to shore; it increased to a fearful gale, and even the experienced seaman found that for once he could not manage his favorite *Margaret Ann*. A steamer going down channel on her way to Harlingen, saved them, but the yacht had to be abandoned to her fate. What that fate was, the plank had proved to us. The steamer was likewise caught by the gale, and considerably delayed by it out at sea, but she made Harlingen at last.

"But why did you not write to us, Robert?" I asked breathlessly, while the happy tears stole down Mrs. Whitnall's cheeks.

"I did write, Dorothy. The first thing I and Capt. Sand did on getting into port was to write a letter each. I know they were posted, and I cannot understand how it is you have not received them."

"But, papa, what a long while you and he must have stayed at Harlingen!"

"We had to wait the steamer's pleasure, Alex, my boy. Until that left we were fixtures. But I never supposed you had been living without news of us."

"Dorothy, how can we ever be sufficiently thankful?" whispered Mrs. Whitnall, looking at me through her glistening eyes.

How, indeed!

"Papa, were you really in danger of drowning?"

"Really and truly, Gerty. I did not think there was the least hope of our lives."

"And you were saved?"

"Yes, we were saved."

"Thanks to the good steamer."

"To the good steamer, under God."

Oh, I saw how he was feeling it! Feeling the mercy. That night he chose the self-same psalm to read that his wife had chosen the night we were watching for him. He sat with the Prayer-book on his knee.

"They that go down to the sea in ships; and occupy their business in great waters; these men see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep. For at his word the stormy wind ariseth; which lifteth up the waves thereof. They are carried up to the heaven, and down again to the deep; their soul melteth away because of the trouble. They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man; and are at their wits' end. So when they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, he delivereth them out of their distress. For he maketh the storm to cease; so that the waves thereof are still. Then are they glad because they are at rest: and so He bringeth them unto the haven where they would be. O that men would therefore praise the Lord for His goodness; and declare the wonders that He doeth for the children of men!"

When the Psalm was at an end he did not close the book as usual, but sat looking down at it rather closely, as if the candles did not give enough light.

"Children," he began very softly, lifting his eyes, "I have read, and heard that Psalm read, very often; but never with the feelings that will hereafter attach to it. When I was in that dreadful peril, the sea raging around me, the frail boat tossed aloft on it, my soul melted at the trouble, for I knew I was in danger of perishing. These self-same words flashed into my mind, and I, even I, poor, weak, sinful man that I am, dared to cry aloud to the Lord to save me. I cried it with my whole heart, and soul, and trust."

"And He heard you, papa. He saved you."

"Yes, He both heard and saved me. He saved me in his loving mercy to come home to you and your mother. Let us ever praise God!"

The two letters were delivered the next morning. And where the delay had been we have never known from that hour to this.

OLD MUSIC.—We can judge somewhat of the character of ancient music by the improvements that have been made in the science in comparatively modern times. These are, in reality, so important as to affect the very character or nature of music itself. Thus, if we are unable to tell what ancient music was, we can tell what it was not. In the first place it was not marked by one of the great characteristics of modern music, time. All the musicians of old, including the great harpists, from David down to ALFRED, did not know a crotchet from a quaver, nor a minim from a semibreve, for the very conclusive reason conveyed by slightly parodying an old song:

"'Cause semibreves in olden times
They hadn't been invented."

It was not before the middle of the eleventh century that the learned and ingenious FRANCO, of Cologne, invented characters for time. Before this, written music depended more upon the syllabic arrangements of words, than upon the pulsations now so accurately marked by our metronomes, and indicated by the forms of our musical notes. Next, in regard to harmony—the ancients were so deficient in a knowledge of this branch of music, that their efforts in the matter would give pain rather than pleasure to modern ears. Those who are pleased with the drone of the bagpipe, or the hum of the hurdy-gurdy, may class themselves as admirers of one form of ancient harmony. Another feature of this was the regular progression of perfect concords, which is now-a-days regarded as intolerable.

The great feature of music—melody, however, remains to be noticed. Are we able to judge whether the ancients were gifted with the power of melody? Did music develop itself in their natures by readiness or facility of invention and beauty of melody? It would be difficult to answer this question affirmatively, if we may judge from the scale in use in olden times. Our major scale seems so plain, so natural, if we may thus term it, as to be almost intuitive. We cannot fancy human ears to be satisfied with any other—leaving the minor mode for the present out of the question—and cannot help associating the singing of this scale in any other manner than that now adopted with painful effort. Yet the ancients were either ignorant of this scale, or purposely shut their ears to its effects. The old Greek system of the tetrachord was abolished by GREGORY in favor of the natural system of the octave; but even this most musical of Popes arranged the scale so as to be performed in every way but the right one. Of course the ancients were ignorant of the division of the octave into twelve semitones, as exemplified by the white and black keys of a piano, but they knew the position of tone and semitone, as produced by the white keys of a piano. In playing these notes we should fancy that every child would soon find the resting sound, or key-note as we call it, which on the piano we call C. Now, the curious part of the matter is this, that the ancients always began on the wrong note. The four authentic tones or scales introduced by AMBROSE began respectively on D, E, F, and G—using the intervals of the diatonic scale of C, as on the white keys of the piano, as we have already mentioned. To these Pope GREGORY added four others known as *Plagal tones*, beginning on the remaining notes of the scale—that is, A, B, C, and D respectively. Among these it would seem impossible but that one should be right. Now, the sixth plagal begins correctly enough on C; but, instead of recognising C as the key-note, they—the ancients—used F, the fourth below, as the fundamental or key-note of this scale.

Notwithstanding papal denunciations and ecclesiastical opposition, music made its way, and in no country more so than in England. Improvement was naturally slow where any change was deprecated as innovation; and the early examples leading to our present system of notation are rude and almost undecipherable. It is to the honor of England, however, that it possesses the most remarkable specimen of this early notation. This is the celebrated manuscript forming No. 978 of the Harleian Collection in the British Museum, and is the earliest known specimen of a harmonized melody, or part-song, as it is now generally termed. It is called *Sumer is icumen in*, and its date is not later than the middle of the thirteenth century, and thus precedes by at least a century any similar production of any other country. This song, although containing harmony as obsolete to the words, is admirable as an example of melody, and forms the beginning of Moore's popular song, "Rich and Rare."—*Cassell's Magazine.*

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.—The military system is one of the most strikingly beautiful and valuable features in the constitution of this Signal Service for the benefit of commerce. The advantages of having the whole corps of weather observers in the army are manifest and manifold. Each observer feels the responsibility of a sentinel at his post, which begets in him a sentiment of devotion to duty the strongest of which men are capable, and which has often led the soldier to imitate the example of the Roman guard at Pompeii, who, after nearly eighteen centuries, was taken from the ruins in his martial position, showing that he had not fled before the molten flood from Vesuvius. Experience has proved, what the sense of the Government originally suggested, that observations would be most punctually and scrupulously taken at the different stations by men accustomed to the discipline and obedience, even in minutest details, of army subalterns.

They are required to work out no difficult problems in meteorology, but simply to observe and record the indications of their instruments, and to transmit the same without delay or inaccuracy. In doing this work, they have become by tri-daily practice as expert and exact in reading the glasses as any of our veteran scientific men—indeed, as much so as a FITZROY or a LEVERRIER could be.

Regarding the Signal Corps scattered through and over all parts of the country, we may compare it to a regiment on drill three times a day, the telegraph instantly revealing to the commanding officer, Gen. ALBERT J. MYER, at Washington, the slightest failure in any observer.

By this now widely-spread and magnificently-organized system the United States army, engaged under the chief signal officer, is in time of peace undergoing a thorough training in the art of telegraphy and signaling, at the same time that it is passing through a most thorough discipline, is being educated to science, and also serving one of the most important ends ever devised for the benefit of commerce.

At Fort Whipple, Virginia, every man is taught to use the telegraph, and to become a skillful operator. He thus has a profession at all times lucrative to himself wherever he may be afterward thrown. The training, skill and habits of exactness acquired by the Signal Corps in time of peace will be of the greatest value to the army in time of war. The telegraph is capable of indefinite utilization. Gen. VON MOLTKE, it is well known, conducted the late operations of the German Army on the battle-fields of France sitting in the rear, with his map before him and his telegraphic operator at his side, keeping him in communication with all parts of the field. It has been frequently said by distinguished military men that the telegraph will be one of the most effective weapons in any war that may now occur. How necessary for the Government to keep up the efficiency of such a corps as that of which we have spoken!

As the organization under Gen. MYER now exists, the President and Secretary of War have a responsible military man at every important post in the country. If a warlike expedition appears on any part of our coast, causing a panic or stampede, there may be a thousand wild rumors of frightened message-senders. The Government, however, is in the receipt every eight hours (and can be in the receipt every hour if it wishes) of a reliable message from its own agent, who reports on his responsibility what he saw and knows to be true; and this observer will not leave his post until ordered to do so. As a mere Government Police, therefore, the Signal Corps would be worth to the nation far more than it can ever cost, even if its operation should be more widely extended, as will speedily be done.

Each sergeant is sent to the Signal Service School of Instruction at Fort Whipple, Va., where he is immediately supplied with LOOMIS' *Text-Book of Meteorology*, POPE'S *Practical Telegraphy*, and the *Manual of Signals for the United States Army*, together with all the instruments necessary for practical instruction. The books he must thoroughly master. He is required to recite once daily didactically, and to practice a certain time with the instruments. He is required to remain under tuition until considered by the instructor competent to take charge of a station and perform the necessary duties, when he is ordered before a board, consisting of three army officers, for examination, when, if considered incompetent, he is returned to Fort Whipple for further instruction and practice.

If, after a rigid examination, he is found capable, he is assigned to a station, and the necessary stationery and instruments furnished him, (the latter consisting of the barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, anemoscope, anemometer, and rain gauge,) and instructions to make three observations daily, viz: at the time corresponding with 7:35 A. M., 4:35 P. M., and 11:35 P. M., Washington time, so that every observer at each station should be reading his instruments at the same moment, and in the following order, viz: 1st, barometer, 2d, thermometer, 3d, hygrometer, 4th, anemoscope, 5th, anemometer, and 6th, rain gauge.—*Harper's Monthly Magazine.*

EASTERN DOGS.—Eastern dogs are all of one class; not subdivided into species, like the dog-families of the West. They are strictly exclusive, and will neither associate with nor tolerate dogs of any other persuasion. Like certain bodies of a nobler sort, they show a wonderful uniformity, but not much unity. A toy terrier running about the streets of Cairo would be a preposterous supposition. One of those woolly-haired poodles so dear to certain of our beloved countrywomen might, I apprehend, feel about as much at home there as an Alderman would dining in the desert, with a select circle of admiring Arabs watching every mouthful. But with all this exclusiveness—and it goes so far, that I will be bound to say an English dog set down unprotected in any busy part of the City of the Faithful would be mobbed by his fellows and killed in ten minutes—they are the veriest curs imaginable.

The Americans describe the City of Alexandria as being powerful in dogs. Alexandria, however, is nothing to some of the villages up the Nile. Siout, for example, beats it hollow; and in the towns nearer Nubia, where, from increased heat or other causes, human beings lapse into an apathetic ease, and pass a lotus-eating life, dog-nature, on the contrary, seems most exuberantly to quicken and thrive. In the hamlets by the river-side of the Thebaid, you cannot step on shore from your boat without being greeted by a howl. The distant prospective furnishes always its quota of dogs, and in the suburbs of villages, these canine vagabonds gather thick as flies on a basket of Summer fruit. They go round about the city and grin—that is the very word—grin at you with clenched teeth and muzzle set all ajar. Grinning, however, is their most formidable effort, except a detestable bark they have, which is neither deep-mouthed nor yappish, but rasping to your nerves as a cracked bell. Expostulate but mildly with a dog, and he bolts with startling agility, giving a premonitory yelp, in the thought that you are going to beat him—the which, indeed, if you neglect to do, he will think meanly of you, and accordingly return to his grinning more hideously than before.

The profound aversion of Eastern dogs to Western travelers is remarkable. No sooner do you round a corner into view than the whole fry is in an uproar. While the vilest dressed or undressed Arab, tattered or leprous, may pass within an inch of their noses without comment, the moment that you, an individual, clad, you flatter yourself, irreproachably, loom out of the obscure these dogs protest against you. No mad bull in the matter of red cloth could show more marked antipathy. That which exasperates them most, however, is the sight of a man in full evening dress. They haven't a shred of reverence for it—proof positive of degeneracy of breed. A friend of mine, after some evening solemnity on board a neighboring hospital boat, took it into his head to go ashore and study moonlight effects among the palms. We accompanied him, but these canine Philistines picked him out at once, and—well, seriously injured his ceremonial vestments. City dogs, with scarcely an exception, go about "on their own hook," without master, and live by scavenging and mendicity. They are grateful for any favor. If they are kicked from one door, they pocket the affront and try the next. Likely enough this independence gave rise to the first organization of a common government. For that there is a doggish republic is a fact, I assure you, and no fiction.

For instance, it is clear that the city is portioned out into districts, and no dog may stray out of his own district into his neighbor's on any pretence. Policemen and sentinels are always on the watch. At a particular bark of alarm that they give, all the dogs of the vicinity will muster in force, bristling up with all the conceit and fussiness of dog-[illegible] and enforce the law. A stray dog caught foraying out of bounds will sometimes hardly escape with his life. It is against dog-law, too, as I have often seen—a point of honor with them—not to rob one another. A big dog dare not take a bone from his weakest brother. I have seen a little cur parade his bone before a dog big enough to eat him, for the simple purpose of exciting envy. Often, of summer afternoons, in the gardens of the Esbekieh, I used to watch the ways of these Ishmaelites. They take kindly to the Esbekieh, which is a glorious [illegible] of tropic greenery, shadowy and cool, cloistered amid a golden light of encompassing minarets in the City of the Faithful. You find these dogs there by dozens on the flower-beds lying asleep, minding their puppies, or engaged at some preposterous game of play. Well, the policeman's bark will be heard, and in an instant all scuttle off, puppies tumbling along after the hindmost. Once, when I followed, it was a pig that had caused all the uproar. Some people were driving a pig—a rarer sight in Cairo than a camel in Cheapside—through the streets. The dogs, I suppose had never seen a pig in their lives, and their terror and madness at sight of it were ludicrous. The barking of the sentinels had brought up supports from every quarter, and I will be bound to say there were at least forty dogs baiting that unhappy pig. But night is the time when the strictest watch is kept. Policemen are told off after dark all along the bounds, and night is made hideous with their quarrels with unprincipled dogs who roam out of quarters.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE USES OF FLOWERS.—It is common to point to flowers as final answers to utilitarianism. J. R. LOWELL has told us of those practical questions which would abolish the rose and be answered triumphantly by the cabbage. All very true; but may not one question whether the flowers were really meant to be as useless as we make them out? No doubt their use is very different from that of the cabbage. One can heartily respond to LEIGH HUNT'S claim for them:

"Uselessness divinest,
Of a use the finest;"

but at the same time one may have a misgiving that we do not put them to the finest uses when we cut them for bouquets and adorn our rooms with them. The ancients made a religious use of flowers, as chaplets, altar decorations, and as symbols of particular gods and goddesses. Each flower preserved a divine myth. The tradition of their sanctity passed to the Christian convents, and many of our exotics would never have reached us but for their assiduous cultivation within monastic walls. The rosary is the transfiguration of roses into prayers; and one of the noblest of Persian sacred books is the Gulistan, or Rose Garden. Sheik SAADI walked with his friend in a beautiful garden. "It was the season of Spring; the air was temperate, and the rose in full bloom. The vestments of the trees resembled the festive garments of the fortunate. It was mid-Spring, when the nightingales were chanting from the pulpits of the branches; the rose decked with pearly dew, like blushes on the cheek of a chiding mistress. You would have said that the knot of the Pleiades was suspended from the branch of the vine. Under the shade of its trees Zephyr had spread the variegated carpet. I saw in my friend's lap a collection of roses, odoriferous herbs, and hyacinths, which he had intended to carry into town. I said, 'You are not ignorant that the flower soon fadeth, and the enjoyment of the rose is of short continuance; and the sages have declared that the heart ought not to be set upon anything that is transitory.' He asked, 'What course is there to be pursued?' I replied, 'I am able to form a book of roses, whose Spring the Autumn blast cannot injure. What benefit from a basket of flowers? Carry a leaf from my garden.' Saadi's friend cast away his flowers. 'Whilst the rose was yet in bloom the book entitled the Rose Garden was finished!'" From this book the dervishes get their hymns today, and the people say each sentence of it has seven meanings.

Shall we say that while carrying floriculture so far, we have not been able to transform our flowers yet into transcendent rosaries and rose gardens? I fear not.—*From "Stolen Flowers," by M. D. Conway in Harper's Magazine for September.*

CHRISTIE & MANSON'S.—For the lazy man of taste there is no more delightful lounge than the sale-room at Christie's. We will make our way through the green-baize aproned porters at the door, and passing through an avenue of old cabinets, French, Indian, English, and Japanese; cabinets with marble tops and gilt handles, curiously inlaid, reminding you of some French palace; black cabinets and mahogany cabinets, ebony and ivory work; cabinets gorgeous with the golden birds and flower-work of Japan; cabinets decorated with delicate care and extreme intricacy by Indian workmen. Then we mount the stairs, and passing through the offices where the clerks are busily employed, we arrive at the room. Let us look round before we attend to the sale, and inquire about the pictures. What a curious set of people, some with their thousands and others with scarcely the price of today's dinner in their pockets. Some have come to buy, others to look on. Some are bent on business and some on pleasure. But there is no attempt to edge out the mere sight-seers. They are not stared at or made uncomfortable. There is no disposition to make them feel that they are not wanted here, and that they take up the room and are in the way. Quite the contrary. It is Liberty Hall. The benches in front of the auctioneer may be secured by the millionaire or the beggar. Tattered old gentlemen may recline on the embroidered chairs, while noblemen stand about waiting for the next vacant seat. There is no distinction of class whatever. The attendants are civil to all alike, and the questions put by the idlers are answered as courteously as if thousands depended on the answer. The records of the firm, and surely they ought to be trustworthy, declare that the first sale took place on Dec. 5, 1766, at the old Academy Rooms in Pall Mall, which stood on a portion of the site now secured by the present Senior United Service Club, hard by the present French gallery. When the Academy Rooms became extinct the Christie establishment removed to one of the numerous houses which form the War Office, Pall Mall. It was on the west of the block of War Office Buildings, probably next to HARDING'S shop, which has long ago exchanged lined drapery, silks and satins for War Office ledgers and military documents. Here the sale-rooms continued until the year 1824, when the famous firm was turned out again and migrated to the present spacious rooms in King-street, formerly the European Museum, kept by Mr. WILSON. The founder of this celebrated firm, Mr. JAMES CHRISTIE, died in 1803. The second Mr. CHRISTIE died in 1831, and the business was continued by his son and Mr. MANSON, who died in 1852, the firm still remaining CHRISTIE & MANSON, with the fourth CHRISTIE since the establishment of the firm and the brother of the original Mr. MANSON. This last-named gentleman is still a valuable member of this distinguished firm, and is well known to art-lovers by his rare taste and knowledge and his invariable courtesy. He has for his partners the fifth Mr. CHRISTIE in almost a direct line, and Mr. WOODS, who was added to the firm some years ago. These facts are somewhat interesting as illustrating the existence of

...firm like this possesses an historical interest, and if a brief record could be kept of the various works of art passing through the hands of Messrs. CHRISTIE & MANSON from time to time being bought and sold and re-bought and resold, according to the whims of fortune, the interest of it would be unparalleled.

At CHRISTIE'S the actual business of the sale is remarkable for the complete absence of the "gentlemanly" element. There is nothing of that about the place. Knowledge is here unknown and combinations unheard of. Hundreds here are as plentiful as shillings elsewhere, and there is a general air of wealth and easiness in the atmosphere. The customers, though he do sell such charming bits of Gainsboro' dark landscapes to Russians, and pictures by WILKIE to ecclesiastics by STANFIELD, never indulges in any vulgar clap-trap. You would think from appearances that each one was a master of very little importance, if you were not informed to the contrary, whereas, each sale at CHRISTIE'S is a chapter added to the history of English art. There is nothing sensational about CHRISTIE'S. It is as quiet a place as the banking establishments of COUTTS or DRUMMOND, and quite as old-fashioned. It is a link which binds the past to the present. Conversation such as that exhibited at CHRISTIE'S should be very select, to be used as a topic for the humdrum of ordinary life. None of the places which possess so many charms, do so, except the Church.

ON LITERARIES.

On the history of literature, a whole library has been written. It is a German work on libraries, by VOGEL, the mere titles of books on the subject fill up five hundred and forty pages. When the first library was founded is a matter which must always remain in doubt. The book, which is emphatically called "the book"—the Bible, is itself a collection of bookcases of different kinds, poetry, prophecy, and history of different ages from the time of Moses to the time of Malachi. In the middle ages it was often called the "Library," the "Bibliotheca;" and it probably constituted, among the early Hebrews, the whole library of the Synagogue. GEYMANDYAS, one of the ancient Kings of Egypt is said by some to have been the first to found a library. This collection probably contained works of very remote antiquity, as also the most ancient books of the Egyptians. All these, however, perished during the Persian invasion under CAMBYSES. There is also, according to EUSTATHIUS and other ancient writers, a fine library at Memphis. From this place our old friend HOMER was accused of having stolen the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, and calmed them off as his own.

But the noblest library of ancient times, and that which people have heard most about, was the Alexandrian library, founded by PTOLEMY SOTER. The PTOLEMIES who succeeded enriched it by many valuable additions; and each of them adopted, it is said, some rather one-handed measure in the furtherance of the good work. All books imported into Egypt by foreigners were seized, and sent to the Museum. Here they were transcribed by clerks appointed for the purpose. That done, the copies were delivered to the proprietors, and the originals were deposited in the library. The fervor of this famous library was always inconsiderable, there was always some indifference about it, and it gradually decayed before the time it was destroyed by the Saracens under the Caliph OMAR, A.D. 640, as we have already stated.

To show the wonderful extent of the Alexandrian library, it may be mentioned that the volumes of parchment or papyrus were distributed to the four thousand baths of the city; and such was their incredible number that six months hardly sufficed to burn them. Although the victorious general was strongly opposed to such an act of wanton destruction, but the fanatical Caliph was inexorable. "If," said he, "these writings of the Greeks agree with the *Koran*, they are useless, and need not be preserved; if they do not, they are pernicious, and ought to be destroyed." Next to the Alexandrian library, that of Pergamus was most conspicuous; and, according to PLUTARCH, contained two hundred thousand volumes. This library was presented by MARK ANTONY to CLEOPATRA, as a nucleus for a new library at Alexandria. When CONSTANTINE, the Great transferred the seat of his empire to Byzantium, he ordered minute search to be made for any books that might perchance have escaped the fury of the Pagan persecutors DIOCLETIAN, and formed the whole into a library at Constantinople. The number of volumes was small in the beginning; but being successively enlarged by later Emperors, it was augmented to 120,000 volumes. Of these, however, more than one-half were burned by command of LEO III., whose object was to destroy all the records and writings that might militate against his own ideas in favor of idolatry, in this library was deposited the only authentic copy of the Council of Nice. It is said also to have contained the poems of HOMER, written in gold letters on the entrail of a serpent; together with a magnificent copy of the Four Gospels, bound in plates of gold, and enriched with precious stones. All these, however, were lost in the fire. The ultimate fate of this library is sunken in much the same obscurity as that of Constantinople, the two events having occurred almost on the same day. Others

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 13, 1871.

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Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The German Government, as well as the Berlin authorities, have adopted the most stringent measures for the prevention of the spread of the cholera. Twenty-three persons were attacked with the disease at Konigsberg on Friday, thirteen of whom are already dead. No cases of cholera have appeared in the South of Russia.

The City Paris Council have voted to raise a loan of 350,000,000 of francs, to be used for the rebuilding and repair of edifices destroyed or injured during the reign of the Commune. Opposition to the prolongation of M. THIERS' term of office is said to be growing rapidly, both in the Assembly and among the people.

Commodore ASHBURY has reconsidered his determination not to send the yacht *Livonia* to America. She is to have an alteration of her keel. Her spars will subsequently be reduced, and she will then sail for New-York in place of the *Cambria*. The gun-cotton explosion at Stowmarket was terribly destructive of life and limb. Twelve persons were instantly killed or fatally injured, and forty others were severely or slightly wounded. Intense excitement has been occasioned by the disaster. It proves to have been the American steam-frigate *Guerriere*, Capt. T. H. STEVENS, which was ashore recently off Leghorn. The British iron-clad *Warrior* has not been ashore. The *Guerriere* has been rescued from her perilous position.

A disturbance took place yesterday at Londonderry between the Orangemen and military, and several arrests were made. Subsequently a fight occurred in the city between Orangemen and Catholics. Great excitement prevails.

The mission of the United States Treasury agents at Frankfort has been successfully closed.

GENERAL.

The President has signed the unconditional pardon of TRAVIS REDWINE, convicted in the Eastern District Court of Arkansas, on the 14th of April, 1871, of illicit distillation of liquors, and sentence suspended on account of the poverty, age, and feeble health, as well as ignorance of the law on the part of the prisoner.

The following Internal Revenue officers of the City of New-York have been removed from office: WILLARD BULLARD and ALEXANDER N. LEWIS, detectives; GEORGE W. DE COSTA and E. J. WHEELER, Special Assistant Assessors for the First District; L. F. O'BRIEN and JOHN GLENN, Special Assistant Assessors for the Second District; R. M. COONEY, ANSON ATWOOD, and A. M. STARSBURG, Special Assistant Assessors for the Third District.

Advices from Tucson, Arizona, to the 29th of July, state that Gen. CROOK'S campaign against the Apache Indians is proceeding vigorously. He is confident of reducing the savages to submission if he is not interfered with by the Peace Commission.

The President has pardoned HENRY WILLIS, alias Henry Wells, convicted in the District Court of Washington of importing cigars contrary to law.

MARGARET WILLIS, eighty years of age, a native of Halifax, was run over and killed by an express train on Friday evening in Lynn, Mass.

The Commission of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS as arbitrator under the Treaty of Washington, was signed by the Secretary of State at Long Branch and forwarded to Mr. ADAMS.

The Massachusetts Republican Executive Committee met yesterday and voted not to assume the responsibility of changing the time, as fixed by the General Committee, of holding the State Convention—Sept. 27. The Committee decided to invite Gen. BANKS to preside at the Convention.

A cold-blooded murder was committed on Thursday night, thirteen miles from Denver, up the Platte River. GEORGE M. BONACINA and Mrs. NEWTON, his sister, were shot by a German farm-hand named THEODORE MYERS. BONACINA is dead and Mrs. NEWTON will probably die. MYERS is still at large, but a considerable reward is offered for his arrest. Mrs. NEWTON thinks that MYERS was hired to murder them.

MARGARET WILLIS, eighty years of age, a native of Halifax, was run over and killed by an express-train, last evening, in Lynn, Mass.

Arrangements will at once be made for printing the new revenue stamps. All the old dies will be thrown aside and new ones adopted, to conform to the new plans for absolutely rendering it impossible to counterfeit or use the stamps a second time.

The total imports at this port for the past week amount to $9,690,472, against $6,214,146 for the corresponding week of last year.

During the past week there were twenty-one fires in this City, causing a damage of $32,118; insured for $126,275.

The New-York Yacht Squadron left Nantucket Shoals, yesterday, and dropped anchor in Boston Harbor, much to the delight of the citizens.

SAMUEL BIXLER, living in Cherokee County, Kansas, was convicted last week and sentenced to twenty-one years in the Penitentiary for outraging the person of his own daughter and repeating the offence at different times.

WM. W. PEPERHUY, of California, who was employed in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, has been appointed Journal and Minute Clerk of the Senate to fill the vacancy created by the death of JOHN C. BURCH.

THOMAS MCCUE, employed in COLLINS' brewery, in Philadelphia, was smothered in a fermentation tan, into which he fell while descending to clean it out.

Louisiana Republicans.

There has been for some time past an active opposition to Gov. WARMOTH, of Louisiana, in the ranks of the Republican Party of that State. His opponents succeeded in getting control of the State Central Committee for this year, and of the Convention held on Wednesday last to replace this Committee. The Convention was called in the Custom-house. The primary meetings at which the delegates were chosen had been very turbulent, and contesting delegations had been formed for a very large number of the districts. Gov. WARMOTH, at the head of one set of these delegations, tried to take possession of the room in which the Convention was to meet an hour and a half before the hour of meeting. He was refused admittance, and went off, and, with his followers, formed another Convention. The Republican Party will, therefore, go into the next election "split."

Two facts call for remark in this transaction. The first is that WARMOTH'S discomforture is not of itself, to be regretted, even at the cost of party division. He is an energetic, shrewd, indefatigable worker, and has shown, at various points in his career, courage, discretion, and great firmness under trying circumstances. But his administration has been a bad one. It had been in existence but a few months, when an investigation into his conduct was proposed in a resolution, declaring that it "was currently reported and generally believed that the Governor had taken compensation for signing certain bills, and for withholding his signature from others, and for making appointments to important offices." Instead of facing this investigation, the Governor's partisans in the Legislature voted it down. His conduct of the Government, thus impugned as corrupt, was declared to be arbitrary and unconstitutional by an authority which he could not so easily control. In 1869 the Supreme Court of the State decided that he had, in removing officers on his own motion, usurped the prerogative of another branch of the State Government, in violation of the Constitution. Under his administration the burden of taxation has increased beyond all reason, and at a time, too, when he had a majority of the Legislature in his interest. If he had not, he would have been impeached long before now. The rate of taxation has increased from fifty-two and one-half cents per one hundred dollars in 1868—when WARMOTH took his present office—to one dollar and forty-five cents in 1870, and bids fair to be over two dollars this year. The debt meanwhile has grown from fourteen million five hundred thousand dollars in 1868, to nearly forty-nine millions of dollars in 1871, and the State Auditor informs the public that the deficiency for this year will exceed eight and three-quarters millions of dollars. Clearly it was time for WARMOTH to withdraw. The State of Louisiana cannot afford him—he is altogether too expensive a luxury for the Republican Party to support.

The second fact which calls for remark is that the Convention was held in the Custom-house at New-Orleans, and that it was guarded by United States troops. WARMOTH was prepared, according to accounts, to overawe the Convention by the use of the local Police, and voluntary organizations of roughs. But the Custom-house was not a proper place of refuge for the Convention, however laudable its purpose or honest its members. The Collector of the Port committed an error in allowing it, and one which may probably receive attention from his superiors. It is desirable that corrupt and disreputable men should be driven from office relentlessly wherever they have obtained it; but in this case the zeal of the local officials appears to have outrun their discretion.

New Books and Old Book-Keepers.

One of the excuses made for the shameful corruptions of our City rulers is, that they are only responsible for what has taken place since the new charter came into operation. We have endeavored to expose the hollowness of this pretense—but as it is still being urged by HALL'S scribes, a few more words about it may not be thrown away.

If, when the new Charter went into operation, Mayor HALL had appointed as heads of the leading Departments new men, who had been in no way identified with previous frauds, and if he had at the same time made a public exposure of the rascalities that had been perpetrated under the old charter, there would have been some reason to believe that he and those with whom he acted desired and intended to bring about a reform in the City Government. But he did nothing of the kind. On the contrary, he selected the very men who had been most notorious as plunderers of the Treasury—men whom the *World* at the time they were appointed was branding as "thieves and swindlers"—and placed them in the most responsible positions under the new charter. They were the men who framed the new charter, and procured its passage through the Legislature; and they framed it in such a way as to put the whole power of the Municipal Government in their own hands, and increase their facilities for plunder far beyond anything known under the old charter. TWEED was appointed to the head of the Department of Public Works; SWEENY to the head of Public Parks; his brother-in-law, BRADLEY, to the position of Chamberlain which SWEENY had left; while all the other Departments, with the possible exception of the Dock Commissioner, were filled with TWEED and SWEENY'S tools and retainers, a large portion of them being selected from the list of Assemblymen who had helped them to lobby the charter through the Legislature. Still there was one very important office which the new charter left untouched. The Controller was to be elected by the people. He may be called the book-keeper and cashier of the City Government, and, if he is an honest man, he can prevent frauds in all the other departments by simply refusing to pay the bills, and driving the claimants to the Courts for redress, where the fraudulent character of the claims can be exposed.

If the managers of the new City Government intended to be honest in the future, (whatever they had been in the past,) they would have had no fears about leaving the office of Controller in the hands of the people, where it had always been. But, instead of that, they resorted to a fraudulent trick at the last end of the session in which the New Charter was adopted, to get the Controller also in their power. By a clause secretly inserted in the Tax Levy, they put the appointment of that official into the hands of the Mayor, and thus secured absolute control of all Departments of the Government which could be instrumental in exposing and preventing future frauds. And who did Mayor HALL appoint for the new Controller? The same man who had connived at, and covered up, and shared in the plunder of the City under the old charter—"Slippery Dick" CONNOLLY.

But, we are told, they have "opened a new set of books." The same old hands are in the new firm that were in the old, and they have secured the services of the same book-keeper; but everything must be "on the square" now, because they have "opened a new set of books." Now the people will be better able to judge of that when they are allowed to see the "new books." The new firm of "TWEED, SWEENY, HALL, CONNOLLY & Co.," has now been in existence fifteen months, and the "new books" are kept very carefully guarded from the public eye. If CONNOLLY will exhibit the "new books" which he has opened since May, 1870, and give us the names on the City and county pay-rolls, we will undertake to show that the frauds on the Treasury, perpetrated under the new charter, are as bad, if not worse, than under the old. But no "doctored" accounts, like those previously issued from the Controller's Office, will answer; we demand an investigation of the books from an outside and impartial source, and a showing up of the "pay-rolls" as they stood on the day before the election last Fall.

The Central Park—A Retrospect.

In that highly-interesting and beautifully-illustrated work on the Landscape Art, written by Mr. FRANK J. SCOTT, and published by the Messrs. APPLETON about a year ago, will be found frequent appreciative allusions to the Central Park and its treasures. Praises from an expert in the art of gardening, merely emphasize the sentiments with which the entire community recognizes its obligations to the gentlemen who so ably planned and so well conducted this great public work. This feeling of satisfaction with faithful men, and with the success they achieved, found cordial and constant expression whenever the former Commissioners were named or referred to. Both at home and abroad their praise was in every one's mouth. Their work became an example for public-spirited men in other cities; while, even in its early days, our Park received the favorable criticism of foreigners whose judgment and technical experience no artist or administrator of public works can afford to disregard. The publications of scientific societies in Europe contain numerous encomiums of the plan and administration of the Park under its former management, and, in fact, the work had attained not only a European but a world-wide reputation.

Such hearty and unanimous recognition might well satisfy the ambition of those who had, with infinite pains, accomplished their magnificent plans. Public approval, so spontaneous and unanimous, was the sufficient reward of faithful and conscientious labor. It is needless to say that upon the present Board neither the mantle, the spirit nor the reward of their predecessors has fallen. And why not? The reason is supplied when we consider the opposite policies of the two sets of men. The recollection of the policy formerly pursued is not yet obliterated; but, by way of contrast, it may be well to mention some of its salient features.

The former Board of Commissioners of Central Park, by rare good fortune, always contained a majority determined upon maintaining these four principles: 1. The devotion of the means at their disposal to the work they were appointed to execute, and to nothing else. 2. The adoption of a suitable plan, and the designation and employment of its originators as the proper persons to carry it out. 3. The idea that singleness, simplicity and efficiency of administration alone gave promise of success in accomplishing the objects in hand. 4. And that failure was stamped upon the enterprise from the moment when their employes were taught that political necessities were to have any part in appointments or removals.

It was with these views that the original Commissioners absolutely resisted all the efforts of politicians to subordinate the work to their selfish schemes. Thus affairs went on with system and order, and with the character and dignity befitting so grand an undertaking, during *more than thirteen years*. But the politicians had their eyes upon this rich "placer," and had fed their hopes upon the prospect of securing it. Mr. PETER B. SWEENY had repeatedly been foiled in his efforts in past years to make the Park available for the necessities of the Ring, and, notably, when he instigated attacks upon the former Commissioners through the late JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY when in the Senate. When cited to substantiate his malignant whisperings, the wily SWEENY failed to appear, greatly to the disgust of the honorable gentleman whom he hoped to make the instrument of his malice.

In spite of the politicians, the old Board continued to work in a faithful and conscientious spirit. They laid out the northern end of the Island—a task from which the Commissioners of 1811 had shrunk—and the work was completed to general satisfaction. They inaugurated the west side improvement, the improvement of Harlem River, the laying out of Southern Westchester in connection with the City, and planned its supply with wholesome water. These plans were all devised, and in process of execution, under the supervision of the Commissioners, by competent persons, when the evil influences of the Legislature of 1870 were brought to bear. A juncture of political affairs at Albany then afforded a propitious opportunity for the development of Mr. PETER B. SWEENY'S peculiar talents. But having taken the retrospect thus far, we must now leave the subject for the present. It will be profitable to speak of the present condition and future prospects of the Park, under Ring control, at another time.

Mormon Women Attacking Polygamy.

Congress has essayed legislation, and threatened the Mormons with penalties and the Penitentiary for the practice of polygamy; the Gentiles have indulged in the exposure of the barbarism, but to no purpose; now the women themselves have undertaken to deal with the wrong, and it will assuredly come to grief. So long as BRIGHAM YOUNG could hold the women in subjection by the terrors of excommunication and anathemas, he and his institution of "plural wives" were safe enough; but now that the fair sex are throwing off the yoke and asserting their rights, the days of polygamy are probably numbered. A telegram from Salt Lake tells us that a Mormon had been held in five thousand dollars' bail to answer to the charge of adultery, preferred by his "first wife." This is an excellent beginning to the work that has recently been commenced in that city, in the face of BRIGHAM YOUNG. Some time ago we were advised by our Utah correspondent of this contemplated design on the part of the "sisters," and made acquainted with the programme of action. Judge MCKEAN had ruled that as bigamy was punishable by commom law, there was indeed no necessity for any special act of Congress making polygamy in Utah a crime, and that there was necessarily but one legal marriage—one man and one woman constituting husband and wife. Encouraged by this determination to deal fearlessly with BRIGHAM YOUNG, or any other man brought into his Court on a charge of bigamy by a person competent to sustain the charge, this particular case has been brought up before the Chief-Justice.

The Mormon Legislature has fortunately, though undesignedly, furnished the Federal Courts with a statute sufficiently fitted to mete out due punishment to the guilty. Before the introduction of polygamy, the Legislature, to cover up that institution for the time being, passed "An Act in relation to crimes and punishment," in which it made adultery punishable "by imprisonment not exceeding twenty years and not less than three years; or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and not less than three hundred dollars; or by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court." This statute is framed with great care, and makes the prosecution for adultery dependent wholly upon the complaint of husband or wife. It was evidently never anticipated that this statute would be turned against the brethren by any "wife," but even to woman's long-suffering there is a limit. This "first wife," and her family, have been literally abandoned by her husband, who has taken two young wives since his original marriage. The suit brought in the Third District Court of Utah, is also for the purpose of reclaiming the woman's share of the husband's property for the maintenance of her children. It is probable that important results will flow from the action. At least it may open the eyes of women at a distance—in Wales and elsewhere—to the true character of domestic life at Salt Lake City.

Bring Your Actions.

We have more than once urged upon the victims of railway and steam-boat accidents the duty of bringing actions for damages against the companies on whose lines they suffer. The case of BRECK *vs.* The Connecticut River Railroad Company, just decided in the Massachusetts Supreme Court, offers at once a valuable precedent and encouragement. Dr. BRECK, who was a physician of extensive and lucrative practice, and exceptionally vigorous constitution, was so injured by a collision on the above-mentioned road that he has since been unable to do more than one-third of his former work, and has never recovered, and probably never will recover, his usual robust health. The gravity of his injuries was proved by the testimony of many physicians, and, a fact as remarkable as honorable to these gentlemen, confirmed by the very experts, Dr. HAMMOND and Dr. FLINT, both of this City, who were called for the defense. The Judge thereupon charged the jury "that they were to recompense the plaintiff, if at all, for the injury to his person, and not to his business; they were to allow him for such pain, suffering, expense, loss of time, which it was reasonably certain he must encounter from this same cause in the future, be that future longer or shorter; they were to consider, in according him damages for permanent injuries, his health for the period of his life thus far spent; to take him as he had stood, with all his accomplishments, professional, intellectual and other, and to say what diminution the injury has produced in them, and to give him compensation in dollars and cents." So charged, the jury rendered a verdict for ten thousand dollars, which, if an inadequate equivalent to Dr. BRECK for his ruined health and blighted professional career, is yet large enough to be a salutary warning to the Connecticut River Railroad Company for the future.

Now, will not the sufferers by the *Westfield* explosion and the Maine Central disaster and the Harpeth River and Brill's Farm's slaughters take heart from this decision and claim a similar redress? The time is propitious. This constant succession of accidents has thoroughly aroused the public to a sense of their danger and the wickedness of these reckless and avaricious corporations. Let this just indignation be availed of before it subsides, as painful experience shows it speedily will. Other Judges may be found as sensible and impartial as JOHN A. COLT, and other juries not less generous than that which recompensed Dr. BRECK. Actions on behalf of all these injured persons should be commenced at once and attended with the utmost publicity. No company, however rich, can very well afford to be heavily mulcted in a hundred simultaneous suits, and one such lesson as this, rigidly enforced, would do more to insure security to travel in this country for the future than a bushel of newspaper homilies, or a score of Coroners' inquests.

The latter, indeed, as they are conducted with us, do, in all such cases, usually more harm than good. They rarely elicit any facts which were not already known through the public Press, they lead to no punishment, and their ridiculous futility only encourages the wrong-doer to greater recklessness than before. The Coroner's inquest in the *Westfield* case has indeed developed the startling fact that out of a score of engineers no two can be found to agree on any one point within the scope of their professional knowledge, and that the Superintendent of the Staten Island Ferry Company deliberately prefers to commit human life to the care of cheap incompetence rather than expensive skill. But beyond the interest that attaches to these revelations as psychological marvels, nobody supposes that this inquest will lead to any practical result. The economical Superintendent will not be replaced, the incompetent engineer will remain to blow up other defective boilers which careless inspectors shall pass, and everybody will be happy except the victims of the gay *insouciance* and their friends. The only way to stop this sort of thing is to prove to railway and steam-boat proprietors that there is more money in carrying their passengers safely, even if expensively, than in cheaply murdering them at brief intervals. With a proper effort on the part of everybody concerned this truth may now be brought home to the persons responsible for these recent accidents, and a long immunity secured from their recurrence hereafter.

Was It a Garvey?

There is a rare old tome, called *Mather's Magnalia*, from which we are led to quote a single paragraph for the consolation of our City tax-payers, and with the view of showing them that they are neither the only nor the first victims of such processes as those which are sapping their purses, under the rule of the Ring. This extract, from page 176 of the first volume of the *Magnalia*, forms a part of the account of Sir WILLIAM PHIPPS' expedition to Quebec. It seems that, on the way, the members of the expedition were grounded upon the desolate island of Antecosta, at the mouth of the River St. Lawrence. While in this cast-away condition they passed through an experience, the account of which we reproduce just as we find it, italics and all.

"There was," says the narrator, "a wicked *Irishman* among them, who had such a *voracious devil* in him, that after divers *burglaries* upon the *store-house*, committed by him, at last he *stole* and *eat* with such a *pamphagous fury* as to cram himself with no less than *eighteen biskits* at one *stolen meal*, and he was fain to have his belly stroked and bathed before the fire lest he should otherwise have burst. This amazing and, indeed, murderous villainy of the *Irishman* brought them all to their wit's ends, how to defend themselves from the ruin therein threatened unto them, and whatever *methods* were proposed it was feared that there could be no stop given to his *furacious* exorbitancies any way but *one*; he could not be past *stealing* unless he were past *eating* too. Some think, therefore, they might have sentenced the wretch to die, and, after they had been at pains upon Christian and spiritual accounts to prepare him for it, have executed the sentence by shooting him to death: concluding matters had come to that pass, that, if they had not shot him, he must have starved them unavoidably."

The stern old adventurers, having no appeal to popular elections or the other means of righting public wrongs enjoyed by this community, shot the wretch.

MINOR TOPICS.

Where is the voluminous volume with its thousands of pages, which is to vindicate Controller CONNOLLY and make out Mayor HALL to be the most immaculate of Executive officers. Is it the figures or the foot notes, or the accompanying messages that delay this earnestly-awaited report? Perhaps, however, we ought to be patient. The historical whitewashing of NERO or HENRY VIII. has been accomplished only at the expenditure of much time and labor. Why, therefore, should not the vindication of HALL and CONNOLLY, even it be attempted by themselves, not require much anxious thought and careful cooking of records? The only misfortune for these estimable officers is, that the people are beginning to be universally convinced that the criminating admissions of the *World* represent all the defense they ever intend to make, and that consequently the sooner the full depth of their iniquity is gauged, in spite of themselves, the better for the future of the public treasury.

We reprinted the other day an item from the Troy *Times*, in which it was assumed that the Republican State Convention would not meet before the 20th September. The apprehension of the *Times* on this subject seems to have been hardly well-founded. The State Committee has as yet intimated no preference for so late a period of meeting, and in view of the propitious opportunity for a vigorous and well-organized Fall campaign throughout the State, it is probable that an earlier day of meeting will be resolved upon. Meanwhile, the following sentiment from the Newburg *Daily Journal* on the subject cannot be too often pressed upon the attention of both city and country voters: "No matter how early in the Summer the State Convention is held, it will have little effect upon the issue of the campaign unless local committees follow it up immediately with their share of the work."

A notable discovery was lately made by some people who had a smattering of law, without a corresponding amount of common sense. It was to the effect that all marriages celebrated on Sunday must be void, since marriage was a civil contract, and civil contracts made on Sunday were void. The syllogism looked wonderfully complete, and by people who were unaware of the suppression of fact in its major premise, its acceptance was a matter of course. It may be a relief to those who felt naturally excited over such a discovery, to be told by the *Albany Law Journal*, that, "even in this State, although marriage is held to be a civil contract, yet civil contracts made on a Sunday, if proper, and not tending to disturb the public peace and quiet, are valid and enforceable, although made on Sunday. Now, unless it can be made out that marriage is a contract tending to disturb the public peace and quiet, we see no trouble." The writer, it is true, makes the ill-natured suggestion that some marriages have a tendency to disturb the public peace, and with invidious selection recommends the female parties thereto to look out for themselves. We may assure the sex generally, however, that the legal knowledge of the writer is less questionable than his gallantry.

The Illinois Legislature made, last Winter, some commendable efforts to protect the public from the extortions of railroad companies. Among other things an act was passed dividing the railroads of the State into four classes, and fixing the rates of their passenger charges in relation to this classification. Class A includes the roads whose gross annual earnings reach ten thousand dollars or more per mile. This class is restricted to a passenger charge of two and a half cents per mile. Class B are those whose minimum earnings are eight thousand dollars, and to these a passenger rate of three cents is permitted. Class C have four thousand dollars as their minimum earnings, and four cents as their passenger charge; while Class D are those which do not earn as much as four thousand dollars, and are entitled to charge five and a half cents per mile. The act went into effect some six weeks ago, but the companies have as yet failed to comply with its provisions. It is expected that it will be found necessary to call in the aid of Congress to prove to the railroad companies of Illinois, as well as other States, that the people have some rights which corporations are bound to respect.

Out in Virginia, Nevada, the legitimate drama seems to have palled upon the popular taste, and even the fascinations of burlesque have grown weak. By way of providing a first-class sensation for his *blasé* patrons, the manager of the local opera-house resolved to have a regular bear and bull fight behind the footlights. It is announced that in this pleasing encounter neither of the animals will be chained, but that an appreciative public need cherish no apprehensions on the score of personal safety, since an iron barricade, sixteen feet high, has been placed in front of the arena. A local paper dwells with enthusiasm upon the points of the newly-arrived bear. He is a huge and savage-looking beast, and must weigh nearly seven hundred pounds. Though fat and sleek, he is still wild, but in case a temporary contact with civilization should have blunted his natural instincts, he will be fed solely on blood for two days before the fight begins. The bull, moreover, will be smeared with blood before making his entrance upon the stage, so that it is probable that the preliminary sparring of the combatants will not be very protracted. The elevating moral effect of the contest has already become apparent. The street urchins of Virginia have begun to indulge in bull and bear fights, and the unsuccessful attempts of the youthful settlers to maintain the dramatic proprieties, but adhering to the butting and hugging mode of warfare practiced by their four-footed prototypes, are sufficiently amusing and suggestive.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* presents the other side of the bargain with royalty about which the British tax-payer has been grumbling so much of late. It points out that the existing contract with the Crown, under which so many vexatious demands are made on behalf of Princes and Princesses, is the result of a surrender of a life-estate in the Crown lands in return for an annual income varying according to family requirements. The contract was first made from motives of economy rather than political reasons. The earlier Kings of the House of Hanover who were allowed to administer their hereditary estates themselves were continually applying to Parliament to help them to pay their debts. Since the nation assumed the management of the royal estates and provided for the royal income no such vexatious demands have been forthcoming. It is further believed that at the present ratio of increase in value the State may shortly get more out of the Crown lands than it pays in return for them. It would be a new sensation, certainly, to have a royal family that was a source of national income, but when a nation begins to make the Crown a matter of pecuniary calculation it has come pretty near dispensing with it altogether.

Hunting Wild Oxen in Providence—Amateur Hunters Shoot Them With Rifles in the Street.

From the Providence Journal, Aug. 12.

There was considerable excitement in the lower portion of the Ninth Ward during Thursday and Friday, caused by a stampede of a drove of wild Texan cattle, which were being driven by men and boys from their pasture on Field's Point to the slaughter-house of E. A. GROUT & Co., on Clinton-street. While the drovers were coming up Broad-street, near the South Providence horse-car stable, with nearly a hundred head, about 7 o'clock Thursday morning, the cattle took fright and stampeded in true prairie style, breaking away from the drivers, running wild and scattering in all directions, clearing fences, breaking into yards and gardens, and taking the open fields and woods west of Broad street. After chasing them a while it was decided to shoot them, and Messrs. GROUT, BENNETT, DAVENPORT, HOWE and others procured rifles and commenced hunting and shooting them wherever they were found. Before any of them were killed, the people in the vicinity, where they were rushing madly around, became quite excited, and hurriedly closed their gates and doors. Two were shot and killed on the premises of Mr. DANIEL JACKSON, in Elmwood, and two in Mr. J. G. JOHNSON'S yard, No. 618 Broad-street; three in the yard of JAMES MCCARTIN, on Pavilion-street.

About 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon, one that had been tramping round the garden of E. B. WHITMARSH, on Whitmarsh-street, made his way into MOORE'S Eagle Nursery, Elmwood, racing among the young pear-trees, some of which he broke down. There he was cornered by Mr. GROUT and three others, armed with rifles and shot-guns, and after receiving eight shots he was brought down and killed. The result of Thursday's shooting footed up seventeen dead cattle. The hunt continued all day Friday, and at night twenty more were "present and accounted for," making thirty-seven shot, skinned and dressed into beef thus far.

Several amateur sportsmen joined the hunt Friday afternoon, among others Messrs. KING and ROUNDS, from the Providence Tool Company Armory, and in an open field west of Broad-street, they shot and killed sixteen of the animals. Mr. KING used a Peabody rifle, and killed twelve of the wild creatures, one for every shot he fired. Mr. ROUNDS used his own rifle and shot four. The others were shot by Mr. GRANT and other marksmen. The butchers followed up the game, and as fast as they were shot they were bled, and then placed upon low gears and taken to the slaughter-house, and immediately skinned and cut up into fresh beef. These cattle are driven from Texas to St. Louis, and are brought thence, via Chicago, Canada and Albany by rail all the way to Providence. The long journey and rough treatment by the way are enough to make them wild if they were tame before, and in this thirsty, half-frantic condition the animals are driven through our public streets, in defiance of the city ordinances, and the result, in this instance, at least, is that the whole south-west part of the city is for three days (for fifty more of them are still at large to be shot) turned into a "hunting ground," while the dangerous work of shooting them down goes on at the peril of human life. Of course these vagrant, dangerous and uncontrollable beasts must be disposed of in some way, and if there is no expert who can lasso them, they must be shot, with the best care for the lives of the citizens possible under the circumstances. When a year ago our crowded streets in the city's center were made the theater of similar scenes with wild cattle, it was thought that the lesson was all-sufficient for the city authorities, and that our citizens would be protected from similar peril thereafter; but now we find too wild animals at large in the city, and their owners entirely without resource for their control, except to hunt them down through our streets, and gardens, and fields, with rifle and shot-gun.

HON. BEN. H. HILL.

He Explains his Alumni Address and Talks Plainly to the Southern People.

The violent denunciations which have been showered upon his head by the Democratic press of Georgia, because, in his recent address before the Alumni of the State University, he alluded to some of the evils which have been brought upon the South by negro slavery, have moved Hon. BEN. H. HILL to write and publish a letter, in which he asks if a Southerner is never to be permitted to suggest that negro slavery is not the only way of Southern salvation, without having so many who make no effort to meet the argument denounce him as "unsound." He continues:

"With every ingredient more abundant at home, we send to the originally barren North for fertilizers to give life to our originally fertile, now deadened, soil; with the finest ores and exhaustless coal beds peeping at us from our own hill sides, we send North for tools to work our fields; with the richest lands on the continent, we send North for bread to feed our children; with the noblest trees that ever lifted their tops toward heaven, if we want a fine church in which to worship, or a more convenient residence in which to live, we send North for the plan, for the architect, and for the builder! We spend millions of dollars sending our children North to be educated, and refuse the smallest pittance for the endowment of universities at home. Our physicians and surgeons send North for their medicines to heal, and for the tools that secure skill in their delicate art. Our lawyers send North for the books in which to learn the rule of justice for our people. Our preachers send North for commentaries on the Bible to teach their flocks the way of salvation. Our editors send North for type to print their papers; and lawyers, preachers, and editors make long speeches, say long prayers, and fill whole columns thanking God for superior Southern genius, purity and learning! And our politicians, ah! shades of DEMOSTHENES and CICERO, bend down and hear the matchless periods of true patriotic eloquence. Our politicians strut like condescending Jupiters to the hustings, with Northern hats on their heads, Northern shoes on their feet and Northern coats on their backs, and prove to gaping crowds their unequalled fitness for office, in straining their lungs as the thunder gust doth the yielding clouds with noisy denunciations of Northern weakness and greed, and climacteric eulogies on Southern power and independence!

If my humble voice could be heard by the Southern people I would urge them to do many things which these very derided Northern people have done. Endow first-class universities, provide for polytechnic schools in those universities; honor labor, and make the callings of the miner, the manufacturer, the metallurgist, the machinist, the agriculturist and the mechanic as learned and as honorable as are the learned professions of law, medicine and theology. We cannot live by bread alone. We cannot grow great, or rich, or independent by planting alone. Let us find in our own children that skilled labor, which was impossible in the ignorant negro slave; and with that skilled labor let us utilize the unsurpassed natural physical elements of power with which God has filled almost every portion of our heretofore neglected country. If we do these things promptly, vigorously, and liberally, it will soon be that the sun in his cycles will not let fall his rays on a greater or more prosperous people. If we do not these things we shall grow weaker until we be despised as contemptible. The stranger—even the enemy we hate—will come in and possess our heritage; will build up the land we neglect, and will be the rulers of the children we leave behind us.

To have pointed out the weakness which has prevented these blessings in the past, and the means which may secure them in the future, is my only offending. To see the work begin and progress in my day is my greatest earthly desire. To aid in that work is my highest ambition, and to be remembered as one who had the courage to tell unpleasant truths to a long deluded, and now impoverished people, that they might wake up and grow great, is the only earthly glory I crave when I have been interred and sleep with the fathers."

The African Diamond Fields—A Tax Demanded of the Miners—Size and Value of Stones Recently Found.

The following letter from the diamond fields of South Africa appears in the San Francisco *Alta* of the 4th inst.:

KLIP DRIFT DIAMOND FIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA, May 26, 1871.

Editors Alta:

Since my last the Orange Free State sent a command of 1,500 Burgers to Cawood's Hope, twenty miles below here, to enforce the miners to pay the State a royalty or license for mining. The miners, who are 5,000 strong and mostly English, immediately armed and threw up intrenchments, determined to resist the tax. In the meanwhile the Colonial British Government was called upon for arms and protection. They sent 500 muskets from Cape Town to Cawood's Hope, and distributed them and a lot of cartridges among the miners. At the same time the Government of the Colony warned President BRAND, of the Orange Free State, not to fire upon British subjects, or it would be considered as a declaration of war against the British Government. The Governor also ordered up the Frontier Mounted Police, 600 strong. Cawood's Hope is on the east side of the Vaal, and is claimed by the Free State, and also by the natives, who say it was wrested from them by that Government. A mixed Commission is still sitting in Bloemhof, 100 miles up the river, and the latest rumors are that it has been decided in favor of the natives; consequently, as the natives have turned it over to the English Government, it will have the control of the whole of the diamond fields on both sides of the river.

Klip Drift and Paiel have altered considerably in the last six months. They look more like towns now, but most of the miners have gone to other camps. Stone, iron and brick houses are more numerous now than tents. They are hotels, wholesale and retail stores, hotels, billiard halls, bowling alleys, and there is one bank, (Standard and South African Bank,) and a post-office at each place.

About a month ago an immense rush (5,000 men) took place at "Moonlight Rush," eight miles down the river, and close to the banks on the Klip Drift side. A diamond was found on the surface one moonlight night, hence the name. An immense number of diamonds have been found. They have there the same kind of gravel that we have here. Hebron, twenty miles above, has also turned out some fine stones, and shows a large list of finds.

At present the greatest rush is taking place from all quarters to a farm twenty miles south of Paiel Mission Station, and twenty miles from the river. It is supposed to be the original mine or matrix of the diamond fields. Most of the soil is tale, and has hardly a handful of water-worn gravel to a cart load. There is no water to spare for mining purposes. In a few months, it is thought, the dam will be dry and there will be no water for drinking either. The rains will not set in for six months to come.

I am trying to form a Canal Company, but the English are not of a speculative turn of mind, and I may not succeed; anyhow, a pipe will be laid from the road that may do as well, if I can find elevation enough to give 100 feet pressure. All the adjoining farms north and south are diamondiferous, and are being thrown open to miners by the owners at a license of 10s. per month for a claim of thirty feet square. Provisions are cheap, board at the restaurants at £4 per month. There are at least 4,000 miners at this place, (Du Toit's Pan,) and the finds are numerous, and a great many large diamonds among them. There is room for 5,000 miners in that district. An American company found a seven and an eight carat diamond, after two weeks' work digging, and after a second run of water. They sold it on the fields for $100—very good for a start.

A Dutchman next to them found a 31¼ carat diamond, last week, after the third shovelful, and immediately left for home, leaving his claim to the first jumper who might squat on it. The diamond is worth $5,000.

A private letter to a gentleman at Paiel, from his relative at Du Toit's Pan, says: "Yesterday, May 4, were found the following diamonds, which I have seen, viz., one each: 79, 32, 30, 15½, 15, 10, 4, 2¾ and 1¼ carats." Not bad this, for a single day. A correspondent at Du Toit's Pan writes, under date of May 10: "This morning, before breakfast, a 52 carat and 47 carat were found. A young lady sorting near us got an 8¾ afterwards; and I know of a 6, 15 and 16 carats today besides."

The Inspection of the Streets by the Police.

In accordance with the resolution of the Board of Police, an inspection was made yesterday by the Police, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock P. M., of all the streets in the City, with a view of ascertaining their sanitary condition. These inspections were made by the patrolmen on post, who handed in their observations in writing, at the desks of the several Station-houses when going off duty at 6 o'clock. These notes are to be classified and arranged by the Sergeants on desk duty, and sent, in a condensed and intelligible form, to Superintendent KELSO on Monday, and by him transmitted to the Board on the same day. The Police were unable last night to give the results of the inspection in a satisfactory or reliable shape, and contented themselves with saying that the streets had been generally found in good or bad condition, as the case might be, in the several precincts. The report, in its collated form, if honestly made up, will be a valuable document, and will doubtless be given to the public by the Board of Police as soon as it reaches them. Any pretended publication of the facts prior to that time will be a mere skeleton of the report, and of no value as an exposition of the foulness of the streets, which the document itself will probably show.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes of the Week and Announcements.

The final performance of "Elfie" at Wallack's, of "Across the Continent" at Niblo's, and of "Schneider" at the Olympic, were witnessed during the week just ended. To-morrow Booth's will be opened for the season, with Miss LOTTA and Mr. J. T. RAYMOND in "Little Nell and the Marchioness." Contrary to expectation, Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and her troupe will not be welcomed to Wallack's until Wednesday, the theatre remaining closed until then. The Olympic will be closed also, and for some days, the preparations for the reproduction of the pantomime being too exacting to be perfected while nightly entertainments are occurring. At Wood's, to-morrow, "A Wife's Revenge" will be acted by Mr. [illegible] and Miss [illegible]. Afternoon performances at this house are to be abandoned as usual. Miss ADA HARLAND will appear there on Monday week.... We are informed that, last evening, Mr. [illegible], who plays an important part in "Elfie" at Wallack's, failed to appear. A delay in raising the curtain did not mend matters, and in the third act Mr. LEONARD read the performer's lines.... The opening piece at the Grand Opera-house will be "Baroness," the new play of "Jasper" being reserved for a later stage of the season.... A [illegible] concert was given by the band of the Garde Lafayette at IRVING HALL last evening. The band, though not very large, is efficient, and its present discipline, under Mr. [illegible], gives good promise in favor of its future superiority to many admired local bands. In addition to the instrumental contributions to yesterday's affair, Mr. GUSTAVUS HALL and Mr. CASTLE sang, and a new-comer kindly but unsuccessfully sought to fill the place of Mlle. AIMEE, absent on account of indisposition. Instrumental solos were also supplied by Messrs. BUTLER and GRAHAM, flutist and oboist, and by Miss KRAUSE, a young pianist who has great power of touch and surety of execution, but, seemingly, none of the finer elements of delivery by means of which most ladies atone for the absence of brilliancy and force.

Domestic Notes.

Mr. AUGUSTUS PHILLIPS, whose nom de plume of "Oofty Gooft" will hereafter be familiar to the play-goer, departs for a series of performances, under the management of Mr. E. F. DE NYSE, next month. Mr. DE NYSE has written for Mr. PHILLIPS a drama, in a prologue and three acts, entitled "Oofty Gooft," and illustrative of phases of German immigrant life in New-York. The play is referred to as not at all "sensational," so that its success, resulting from a well-developed plot, from faithful pictures of singular types, and from clever acting, may lessen the ill-effect of Mr. McCLOSKEY's latest and most awful works.... Mrs. DALLAS-GLYN is about to return to this City. She will, afterward, make her first appearance on the American stage in Boston.... Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS plays in Rochester on Aug. 28. The Fall season at the Rochester house will be exceedingly brilliant.... Mr. JOSEPH PROCTOR plays this week at the Boston Museum. The season at the Howard Athenaeum, in Boston, begins to-morrow. A large sum of money has been expended in the improvement of the house.... The anniversary of the birthday of Miss MARIE, daughter of Mr. J. B. BOOTH, lessee of the Boston Theatre, was commemorated on Monday at the elegant Summer residence of Mr. BOOTH, in Manchester, on Cape Ann, in Massachusetts. It was called a "rustic fête," and in every respect was a brilliant and enjoyable occasion. The guests numbered upward of one hundred, and included the well-known residents of the neighborhood, many Bostonians and several New-Yorkers.... Signor BRIGNOLI and his company are to give a concert in Lewiston, Me., to-morrow.... Mr. J. H. STODDART will soon act in Oswego, in Syracuse, and in other towns.... Miss CHARLOTTE DICKINSON is on a tour with a company she directs.... The season of Italian opera in San Francisco is represented to be extremely successful.... The dramatic season at the Indianapolis Academy of Music will begin with performances by the Wyndham troupe.... A Baltimore paper supplies the following item: "At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Academy of Music, the detailed plans and estimates submitted by the architects, Messrs. NIERNSEE & NEILSON, were adopted, and the Building Committee directed to invite proposals for the erection of the Academy, which is to be one of the finest of the kind in the country, combining in its construction every convenience for dramatic and operatic performances, lectures, concerts, conventions, balls, &c. It will front on Howard-street 120 feet, with a depth of [illegible] feet, occupying the present site of the Fifth Regiment Armory and the adjoining lots on either side. Ample funds, it is understood, have been provided for the building, which will occupy, perhaps, two years in being completed, as everything will be done in the most careful and thorough manner." ....Miss [illegible] WEBER was last week acting in Buffalo.... The improved and beautified Holliday-street Theatre, in Baltimore, was to have been opened last night with a grand ballet, under the direction of Mlle. MORLACCHI.... Mr. McKEE RANKIN and his company are now acting in Chicago.... A bull and bear fight is thus announced to occur on Aug. 5, by the *Territorial Enterprise* newspaper of Virginia City, in Nevada: "To-night," says the writer, "the much-talked of bull and bear fight will take place at Piper's Opera-house. The bull, a very fierce-looking beast, has been brought in from Walker River. He is of the Spanish persuasion, white in color, five years old, and weighs between 900 and 1,000 pounds. His horns stand forward, and are very sharp. In order to get him to this city, it was found necessary to drive a small herd with him. One of this herd was the savage cow that was shot in Main-street, Gold Hill, day before yesterday, after she had gored a boy, and put to flight all that ventured within a block of her. So it seems the bull belongs to a fighting family. Yesterday the carpenters were at work boarding up the stage for the battle. The whole of the stage is comprised in the arena, and being firmly planked overhead and on the sides, with a front of round iron bars an inch in diameter, the whole presents the appearance of a huge cage—which, in fact, it now is. The front of the cage containing the bear is built into the arena on one side, and the stall of the bull on the other. The whole den is made strong enough to hold a pair of fighting elephants, but to guard still further against accident, two men armed with Henry rifles will be stationed in front, to shoot either of the animals should one or the other appear likely to escape from the arena." The sensational drama is not likely to thrive, hereafter, in Virginia City.... Mr. EDWIN ADAMS acts in Hartford on Sept. 5 and 6. ....A Scott celebration will take place in Chicago on Aug. 14, 15 and 16. Three dramatic performances will be given at Hooley's Opera-house, "Rob Roy," "Guy Mannering," and "The Heart of Mid Lothian" being acted in turn, and a banquet will be enjoyed afterward. ....Mr. JOHN SAVILLE, who was lately Miss LOTTA's business agent, will manage the National Theatre in Washington this Fall.... The Chicago papers are filled with elaborate descriptions of McVICKER's new theatre. The house will seat 1,488 persons, and the stage has been much enlarged.... Quebec is enjoying the performances of a French opera comique troupe, known as the Compagnie Lavagne-Magnard.

Foreign Notes.

The London *Daily Telegraph* contains the advertisement following: "A small capitalist wanted to join others in finishing (by instalments) a heavy tenor for Italian Opera, possessing voice and influence of the first rank, and having already appeared on the stage. A very large return will be guaranteed. Address by letter only in first instance, to ——." ...Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY has taken the Gaiety Theatre in London, for a short season to produce "the works of the best authors." He was to have commenced with "Hamlet," on Monday, July 31.... It is rumored that a Children's Theatre is to be established at the Charing Cross House, the bill to be entirely performed by children. Master MANLEY is spoken of as the probable manager.... The London Stereoscopic Company had presented to Mrs. ROUSBY a magnificent [illegible] ring, as some recompense for her loss of time in sitting for them to take her portraits as she appeared in "Ax-

and Crown" and "Joan of Arc," nearly 80,000 of which have been sold.... Prince BISMARCK has presented Herr KARL WILHELM, the composer of the "Wacht am Rhein," with the sum of 1,000 thalers. In the letter which accompanied the gift, the Prince expresses a hope that he may be able to send the composer a similar sum annually.... In Naples, at the Fondo Theatre, the "Conte Ory," and CIMAROSA's "Matrimonio Segreto," have been performed. At the Teatro Nuovo the "Belle Elena" is very successful. At the Politeama of Genoa, Signor BACCHINI's "Quadro Parlante," and Signor PETRELLA's "I Promessi Sposi," are among the new operas to be given. At the Principe Umberto Theatre the revived opera of the late Signor G. B. FERRARI, (who died at an early age in 1845,) entitled "Gli ultimi Giorni di Suli," has, according to the *Rivista Europea*, been very successful. From the same authority we learn that Signor USIGLIO's new opera, "La Scomessa," has been moderately successful at Milan.... Mr. JOHN SMITH, we hear, has arranged with Mr. HELLER for 150 performances in the East, comprising India, the Straits, Java, and China. The trip will occupy fifteen months, for which period Mr. HELLER will receive £8,000, or about 400 rupees for each performance. A start will be made in September.... The ZAVISTOWSKI Sisters are acting in Sydney, Australia.

MR. JERROLD'S NEW PLAY.

"As a dramatist," remarks the London *Athenaeum*, "Mr. BLANCHARD JERROLD has almost faded from public memory. Many years have elapsed since the production of his last play, and his name has in the meanwhile become honorably associated with works of a different class. In his new venture, 'Cupid in Waiting,' a three-act comedy, produced at the Royalty Theatre, he has made the curious mistake of taking up the stage at the point whereat, a score years ago, he left it. His work is accordingly out of date, and conveys the idea of having been written contemporaneously with 'Cool as a Cucumber' and 'The Chatterbox.' 'Cupid in Waiting' has little in it suited to the tastes and requirements of the modern play-goer, and, in spite of the favorable reception it obtained, can scarcely hope to hold possession of the stage. Much of the dialogue is clever, though old-fashioned, and the characters are depicted with remarkable accuracy and skill. Here, however, all that can be said in praise ends. The drama has no backbone, and is as flabby and ungainly as would be a human being deprived of such support. About the time of CHARLES II., a class of pieces on which was bestowed the title of 'humors' obtained some slight vogue. These sought to afford amusement by the portrayal of individual eccentricity rather than the representation of any conflict of emotion or interest. To this class of productions Mr. JERROLD's play belongs. Whenever any amusement is afforded the audience, the action is suspended in order to exhibit individual peculiarities. These are sufficiently ingenious and diverting to save from the charge of dullness the play in which they appear, but are certainly not enough to exalt it into a moderately good drama. Act one shows a penniless money-hunter about to marry the daughter of a match-making mother, who has invested remote expectations with the character of realities, and who passes for rich, though she is, in fact, burdened with debts. A second tableau shows the rage of the duped husband, who deserts his wife and goes to America. Tableau three shows his return, rich and penitent. On this slight framework Mr. JERROLD has hung some amusing situations. The fun depends principally on the behavior of an enamored waiter, who goes into ecstasies over everything that has come from the hands of his fair mistress, the cook. This character was played with great spirit, though with some exaggeration, by Mr. ARTHUR WILLIAMS. As the principal character in a farce, the part might rank as an excellent creation. In a comedy, however, it is quite out of place; and the manner in which the action halts in order to afford opportunity for the display of the waiter's eccentricity, is opposed to all rules of art. Mr. HENRY FORRESTER and Miss KEMP played the hero and heroine of the piece. Miss FANNY LENG gave a clever, if ultra-realistic, representation of a maid-servant."

BYRON'S NEW EXTRAVAGANZA.

The *Athenaeum* says: "Mr. BYRON's new extravaganza, 'Giselle; or, the Sirens of the Lotus Lake,' is a curiously hybrid production, not wholly wanting, however, in grace and delicacy. It is written partly in prose, partly in blank verse, and partly in rhyme; and it affords room for some pretty and suggestive scenes. So many forced puns and absurdities of the kind, however, does it introduce, it is difficult to treat it as a serious work. In the scene in which *Giselle* lures her lover to destruction, more perception of genuine burlesque spirit than is common in works of its class is displayed; and the action throughout is free from the coarseness which sinks this class into the lowest stages of dramatic degradation. Miss E. FARREN played with remarkable spirit and life the principal character. Miss HUGHES and Mr. GARDEN supported other parts. Mr. BELMORE, one of the best and most conscientious of modern actors, was wholly lost in a rôle altogether outside the range of his talents. No greater mistake can be made than obliging 'character-actors' to play in burlesque. 'Giselle' was favorably received."

A BARONET'S PLAY.

"Sir CHARLES YOUNG," says the *Athenaeum*, "to whom is owing a version of one of M. BARRIERE's pieces, produced at the Princess' Theatre some months ago, has followed suit with a second adaptation from the same author, which was given on Wednesday morning at the Queen's Theatre. Some ingenuity is shown in transferring to English boards the curious gallery of eccentrics M. BARRIERE collected in 'Les Parisiens de la Décadence,' and the action shows in the adapter considerable knowledge of construction. 'Charms,' however, as the piece is called, cannot claim to rank as a new and original comedy-drama, by which title it is disingenuously announced. If characters and story cannot be traced to one play, they are, at least, assignable to one author. The dialogue is good in places, but diffuse, and the termination of the story is unnecessarily deferred. 'Charms' was badly acted in the stronger parts, and fairly sustained so far as the subordinate characters are concerned. Departing a second time from the custom with regard to new pieces, Sir CHARLES YOUNG has produced his venture 'Charms,' in the same manner as 'Shadows,' its predecessor, at a morning performance."

The Steamer Port-au-Prince—How She was Wrecked.

The following letter, addressed to Collector MURPHY, gives some details of the loss of the steamship *Port-au-Prince* not hitherto published:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.

SIR: The Department of State has transmitted to this Department a copy of a dispatch from the United States Consul at Nassau, N. P., dated July 29, 1871, reporting the loss of the American mail-steamship *Port-au-Prince*, of New-York, B. B. JACKSON, Master, at the northeast point of Mayaguana Island, Bahamas, on the night of the 21st of June last. This vessel left New-York on the 14th of June, for Port-au-Prince, via Cape Haytien, but on the night of the 21st, in consequence of a strong south-west current and the inaccuracy of the chronometer, she ran ashore on the point named, bilging as soon as she struck. The crew consisted of twenty-three persons, all told, and one lady passenger, and when the ship struck they took to the boats and went to Betsey's Bay, and from thence were taken to Inagua, in the wrecking sloop *Gazelle*. A large portion of the cargo, consisting of provisions, &c., has been saved in a damaged condition and taken to Inagua, Turks Island, and Nassau. The perishable portion has been sold at public auction at the same places. The following is a list of the crew as correctly as can be ascertained: B. B. JACKSON, master; F. CHESTER, mate; Charles L. Tinkham, James Cary, Alexander Schultz, John Pritchard, Henry Pike, John Ford, John Quinn, Henry Hill, U. S. Carberry, William Butler, Walter Noble, Edward King, Sylvanus Fox, Michael Hickson, B. F. Fries, John Senareth, George Clemenson, Isaac Jerome, Thomas Freman and R. Bies, seamen. Five of the crew were sent forward by the British schooner *Pomona*, bound to Boston; from Inagua fifteen more in the American schooner *L. M. Godfrey*, to Philadelphia, from the same port. Capt. JACKSON remains at Inagua. One of the officers went to Port-au-Prince, and F. CHESTER, mate, came to Nassau from Inagua, and goes to New-York on the steam-ship *Sherman*.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

Customs' Statistics for July.

The statistics of the Third Division, under the superintendence of Col. T. L. JAMES, Deputy Collector, show the following details of the business for the month of July:

Warehouse entries	1,081
Withdrawals	4,973
Duty paid	[illegible]
Transportation for [illegible] and export	[illegible]
Withdrawals for [illegible]	[illegible]
Withdrawals for [illegible] tion	31
Withdrawals from warehouse for export	319
Re-warehoused for withdrawal	22
Withdrawn for immediate export	123
Liquidation entries on hand July 1	845
Received during the month	2,017
Liquidated	2,235
Awaiting report	426
Ready for Liquidation	101

Statistics of the Week.

Two thousand persons were arrested last week by the Police.

Fire-Marshal McSPEDON reports twenty-one fires during the last week, with an estimated loss of $[illegible],718, and an insurance of $126,275. Nine of these disasters were caused by carelessness, four by kerosene and liquid gas, one by spontaneous combustion, and the others were accidents.

From the report of Dr. RUSSELL, Register of Records, it appears that during the week there were 89 still births, 141 marriages, 443 births, and 626 deaths, the latter being an increase of two over the mortality of the previous week.

UGO FOSCOLO.

BY ELVIRA CAORSI.

UGO FOSCOLO was born in Greece, in the Isle of Zante, the 26th of January, 1778. He unfortunately lost his father, a Venetian by birth, when a child, and became the sole comfort of his widowed mother. The two left Greece for Venice, and then settled in Padua, where UGO finished his education and studied under CESAROTTI. The young man's taste for literature was now gradually developing. He became a fervent admirer of ALFIERI, took him for his model, and composed the tragedy of "Tieste," which was represented the 4th of January, 1797, at the Theatre of Sant Angelo, in Venice, and was rehearsed for nine following nights. This tragedy, together with FOSCOLO's youth, gave fair promise of a brilliant and prosperous future; unhappily, UGO's ardent, restless spirit proved a real source of misery and sorrow to him, though it did not dim his fame as a writer and as a poet. FOSCOLO was indeed of a fierce and passionate character, of a cynical and impetuous disposition, impatient of every advice or restraint, but to his numerous vices he added many noble virtues also, a heart capable of love and friendship, an intense love for his country, and a great thirst for knowledge. His reddish hair, sunken eyes and emaciated cheeks could not be called handsome, but the mark of genius was on his face, endowing it with powerful attraction. His whole appearance is well described in a sonnet composed by himself, which may be seen in his own handwriting on the back of FOSCOLO's picture, painted by PISTRUCCI and belonging to HUDSON GURNEY, of London. This sonnet he afterward corrected and published, with several other of his poetical pieces. The tragedy of "Tieste" had, however, attracted the attention of the suspicious Government of Venice, and the young man was ordered to leave the city. He traveled for a few weeks in Tuscany, and arrived in Milan, then capital of the so-called Repubblica Cisalpina. UGO, though born in Greece, was Italian by origin and by education, and his heart warmly sympathised with the misfortunes and successes of his adopted country. He now enlisted in the Lombard Legion, was promoted to the rank of officer, and from this moment always took an active part in the revolutions of Italy, for it was in his nature to feel the constant necessity of movement and and action.

BONAPARTE was at the time heading the expedition of Egypt, and during his absence disaster after disaster were befalling the Italian and French troops. These led to the fall of the new Repubblica Cisalvina, and FOSCOLO followed the army and MASSENA to Genoa, where he endured all the indescribable sufferings and hardships of that terrible siege of 1800. Genoa having at length surrendered after a desperate resistance, UGO, together with the garrison, was taken to Antibes on the English ships. Here he learned that NAPOLEON had crossed the St. Bernardo, and was preparing to fight the Austrians. The terrible battle of Marengo and a series of glorious victories again opened up Italy to the return of the exiles. During the horrors of the long siege FOSCOLO composed his first essay as a poet—a sweet, musical ode to LUIGIA PALLAVICINI—where he not only displays the purity and chasteness of the Greeks, but also their brilliant fancy. Another ode *All' Amica Risanata*, is not inferior in beauty and elegance. Like the Venosino, the poet could say, "I decided for the humble pen, being deprived of the gifts of fortune," but notwithstanding this poverty, he fell deeply in love with a young Roman girl. He could not, however, obtain her in marriage, and under the influence of this passion he wrote the letters of "Two Lovers," which a few months after he altered, and published in 1802 under the title of *Iacopo Ortis*. This book created a great and extraordinary sensation, and was read with enthusiasm throughout Italy. *Iacopo Ortis* much resembles *Werther*, though the author became acquainted with the German work only when his own was finished, but there is in it much more true feeling and passion than in GOETHE's novel. It is generally believed that FOSCOLO described himself in the person of his hero; *Iacopo Ortis* is in fact always unhappy, as if his life was agitated by a perpetual storm; his love for Teresa is blended with an exalted patriotism, and there is in him that continual contrast between generous aspirations and sensual instincts which so much characterized the author. Certainly this book has done a great deal of harm, in suggesting a hatred for society, and a mania of suicide, the malady of our century, but Mme. DE STAEL justly says, "When one is very young the grave appears only as a poetical image, as a sweet sleep surrounded by weeping figures;" and FOSCOLO was barely twenty-four when he published this novel. Pages which inspire an abhorrence for tyranny, a love for one's native country, and where suicide is preferred to crime, cannot be called entirely immoral. The Italian Deputies were meanwhile assembling at Lyons to decide the destinies of their country, and FOSCOLO was charged by the Triumviri then governing the Cisalpina to pronounce an oration before BONAPARTE; but while addressing the conqueror as Jupiter, Marc Aurelius, and such other pompous names, he followed his conscience's dictates and represented to him the miseries and calamities caused to the Republic by his bad government, and exhorted him to put an end to those evils. In this circumstance UGO showed himself an eminent orator and a good citizen, but his frankness aroused powerful enmities, which were a constant obstacle to his future prosperity and fortune.

FOSCOLO's life continued very dissipated. He was, as usual, much engrossed by his love affairs, and by his passion for cards, in which he was generally a loser, thus increasing his pecuniary embarrassments and the irritability of his character. These excesses, however, did not prevent or delay his literary studies, for which he felt a decided mission. A year after the appearance of *Iacopo Ortis*, he translated the Greek poem of CALLIMACO, *La Chioma di Berenice*. This translation is written in beautiful and exquisite verses, and the sense of the original is throughout faithfully and elegantly preserved. The restlessness of mind and the absolute want of change and active employment, which formed a striking feature in the poet's character, made him again join the army, then preparing for the expedition in England. When at Calais he devoted himself entirely to the study of the English language, and, while his comrades were smoking around him, or discussing military topics, he spent whole evenings in translating the *Sentimental Journey* of STERNE, that many critics consider his best prose work, as much for the simplicity, purity, and elegance of the style, as for the choice of the expressions. This opinion may be questioned, for if *Iacopo Ortis* is much inferior in beauty and in propriety of language, being full of inconsistent phrases and superfluous, feeble sentences, it yet touches the innermost chords of the human heart, and abounds in pathos and strength. It is difficult, indeed, to find an Italian who has not eagerly read and admired *Iacopo Ortis*, while many have never in their life perused the *Sentimental Journey*. The war with England not taking place, FOSCOLO returned to Milan, and occupied himself in making a new edition of the writings of MONTECUCCOLI. His character, however, was not suited to this minute and patient work. This edition is not, therefore, very accurate and precise, and many important annotations of MONTECUCCOLI, relating to the ancients' military tactics, have been omitted. In 1808, FOSCOLO was promoted Professor of Eloquence in the University of Pavia, and he there delivered the beautiful lecture upon the "Origin and the Office of Literature." This learned, though at times obscure, speech was saluted by universal applause. This Professorship being soon abolished, some believe on account of satirical allusions to NAPOLEON, UGO retired to the Lake of Como, and described the beauty of the place in a few musical lines, that can be read in his *Hymn to the Graces*, a hymn which had been inspired by the charming group of CANOVA. This poetry was never finished, though the author worked at it repeatedly during fifteen years. Previous to this last composition, he had, when at Brescia, for his enterprising mind obliged him to move from place to place, written annals on science and literature, part of a translation of the *Iliad*, and his famous *Sepolcri*, certainly his best work, for FOSCOLO was greater as a poet than as a prose writer. His fear of expressing himself in a common and ordinary manner gives a rude grandeur to his verse, but renders his prose complicated, apparently forced, often unintelligible and pompous. Rival of MONTI, UGO was the first to mingle politics with poetry; but discouragement too soon possessed his ardent soul, so full of generous and patriotic illusions. The *Sepolcri* are remarkable for their originality and for the novelty of the plan. With a few words, the poet forms a beautiful and expressive picture, as when he describes ALFIERI, DANTE, HOMER entering the cemetery and questioning the graves. GRAY's famous elegy on a village church-yard is not, perhaps, so full of deep and touching thoughts, and the Italian poetry has not, indeed, a more brilliant, musical, perfect composition. Works like this stretch their influence into a far future, and win a deathless memory. The poet shows in it a powerful original genius—a heart well acquainted and impressed with its subject; but a pervading sadness reigns over these verses—a deep melancholy, as in the *Night Thoughts* of YOUNG. In these, at least, the consoling idea of religion comforts the soul, and divine hope cheers even the grave; while in FOSCOLO you only find the nothingness of human things, the horror of destruction, and the eternal silence of death. "This is a poem," says BORGNO, concluding his analysis on the *Sepolcri*, "dictated by genius, full of splendid images, of fine digressions, of new and powerful expressions, all adapted to the lyric style, to which the poem belongs." Only the first and third cantos of the *Iliad* were published, though the author had written to a friend that he had finished already nine. This translation, though not so rich in style as that of MONTI, is perhaps more true to the original, and more full of real interest and strength; it is a great loss for the Italian literature not to have it completed. FOSCOLO's tragedy of "Ajax" was afterward represented at the Scala of Milan, but proved a complete failure. MONTI immediately composed a bitter epigram against the author. He had long recognized in the young UGO the only competitor who could contest with him the pre-eminence, and this had occasioned a strong and secret jealousy between the two great poets. FOSCOLO's enemies also spread the report that NAPOLEON was described under the disguise of *Agamemnon*, and that *Ajax*, who cannot obtain *Achilles'* arms, represented Gen. MOREAU. The poet was accordingly obliged to leave Lombardy. He took refuge in Tuscany, in a country place precisely between Florence and Pistoia, and occupied himself in correcting his translation of STERNE, and in finishing a tragedy, "Ricciarda," one of his inferior works. In the character of *Guido*, frantic for love and suicide, FOSCOLO is supposed to have pictured himself.

At the overthrow of NAPOLEON, UGO hastened to Milan, but as soon as Lombardy was transferred to Austria he retired to Zurich, and there wrote in Latin a satire against many conspicuous personages who had occupied high positions in the fallen reign of Italy. Calumny followed him also in Switzerland, and his enemies were so cruel as to denounce him as an Austrian spy. He therefore traveled to England, and was received with the greatest consideration by all the leading Liberals and the eminent literary men of that country. FOSCOLO might now have led a quiet, if not happy, life, and might have avoided many subsequent misfortunes, but his extravagant habits and expensive vices caused him instead much incalculable distress of body and mind. His debts obliged him to give lectures on Italian literature, and to publish several critical works and his *Essays on Petrarca*, which form an important part of the English critical literature; he also took up fatiguing studies of erudition and philology, which he pursued with his usual ardor. His poverty, however, did not diminish. He thus one day answered an English lady who was inquiring about his family and estates: "Milady, do you not know that I am poor, very, very poor!" In order to earn a livelihood he wrote many articles for magazines, several prefaces to the Italian classics, and composed his historical speech on the *Decamerone*, an admirable work, and *Commedia di Dante Alighieri Illustrata*. In the midst of this life of sorrow and misery he was seized by a dropsy, and retired to a cottage in Turnham Green, a small village at a short distance from London. Here he was constantly visited by many of his countrymen, and by several English families who came to comfort and cheer the illustrious exile. The same morning he expired Count CAPODISTRIA, just then elected President of Greece, called on him to bid him a last adieu. FOSCOLO died the 10th of October, 1827.

Thus ended this great poet and scholar, this eminent orator, this ardent patriot, resembling more an ancient Greek than a modern Italian, says Lord BYRON. His writings form an important part of our contemporary story, and he himself exercised an extraordinary influence over the present generation, for he was idolized by the young, whom he subdued by his powerful heartfelt words. His enemies relentlessly persecuted even his memory, thus contributing to exalt his name and greatness, and while sincerely admiring his works and genius, we deeply regret being obliged to criticise his incomprehensible character. FOSCOLO himself, speaking to MONTI, exclaims: "We shall both descend in the grave; you certainly more praised, I more pitied, perhaps; for if I was born and lived amid bad passions, my pen was at least kept pure of falsehood and flattery." This distinguished orator and poet was a good soldier and an excellent captain also. He entered zealously on his military duties, paid great attention to tactics and drill, and adopted every possible means to increase the physical comfort of his soldiers, who loved him as a father. Though his mind was full of HOMER, VIRGIL and DANTE, he fought valiantly in several battles, and was the first to rush to the attack of the Genoese fortress of the Two Brothers, where he was wounded and received public praise by Gen. MASSENA. During the siege of Genoa he chose to divide the miseries and hardships of the poor people, reduced to eat rats and mice, and he excited their courage by his eloquent, energetic words. A few letters of UGO relating to his military life have been preserved, and bear testimony to his courage and devotion. UGO FOSCOLO was buried in the church-yard of Chiswick, but instead of this Latin epitaph, which he himself composed,

* Didymi. Clerici.
Vitia. Virtus. Ossa.
Hic. Post. Annos. * * *
Conquiescere. Coepere.

an English gentleman, HUDSON GURNEY, had a simple monument erected over the grave, bearing the name and age of the deceased.

FOSCOLO had written in one of his sonnets the well known verse: "Death, thou wilt give me fame and rest," and the prophecy proved true. Italy—that Italy which the poet had loved so much, for which he had fought, written, and hoped, but in vain—had at length risen from the slavery of years, and in beginning a new era of freedom and grandeur, had remembered her children dead in exile, the brilliant gems of her diadem. A few months ago the Parliament decided that the corpse of UGO FOSCOLO should be asked of England, transferred to Florence, where the poet had always desired to be buried, and placed in St. Croce, that Pantheon of the illustrious Italians. The Deputy BARGONI was accordingly sent to England, and he easily obtained the necessary permission for the exhumation of the remains of the great writer. The enterprise was not, however, an easy one; a monument it is true existed in the graveyard of Chiswick, but many persons affirmed that the body of FOSCOLO was not buried in that place. This occasioned some delay, and even led to the belief that the corpse had disappeared, and that the sacred relics were lost to Italy. Happily, with the assistance of the rector of Chiswick, an old man was at length found who had assisted at the poet's burial. He assured them that FOSCOLO's remains would be found under the monument, at the depth of four meters. The earth was accordingly removed, and four coffins were successively discovered, bearing on a plate of iron the names of their inmates. A fifth coffin was then seen with UGO's name. The formal exhumation took place only on the next morning, 6th of June, in the presence of the Italian Ambassador, of the Deputy BARGONI, and of many other distinguished Italian and English personages. The coffin was opened with great attention, and a second one was disclosed filled with sawdust. Certainly an affectionate hand, perhaps his daughter's, had laid the exile in his last resting-place, where he was found wrapped up in an ample shroud, and in a state of preservation quite extraordinary in a person that had been buried forty-three years and nine months. The old Dr. COLLINS, who had attended FOSCOLO during his illness was present. At the sight of the familiar features he could not conceal his emotion, and exclaimed: "This is the face of Ugo Foscolo, glory of Italy!" Signor CALDESI then took several photographs of the deceased, after which the Italian Ambassador delivered a speech, thanking England for her hospitality to the exile. Signor BARGONI also congratulated himself on the success of his mission, and referred to a passage in FOSCOLO's works where the poet declares "That the English cordiality allayed the sorrows of his exile." The coffin were then accurately closed with the seals of the Italian Embassy, and transferred to the village of Chiswick, accompanied by more than five hundred Italians resident in London. On the 12th of June BARGONI left London, and by the way of Ostend, Switzerland, and Mont Cenis, traveled over to Italy. On the 17th he arrived at Susa, on the 19th at Pistoia, and was received everywhere with general enthusiasm. The solemn ceremony of the formal burial in St. Croce took place at Florence on the 24th of June. A splendid pavilion had been erected at the entrance of the richly-decorated depot, and here the committee that had initiated this act of justice to the great poet was waiting the train from Pistoia. They were soon joined by the military and civil authorities, by the foreign Ambassadors, by the universities, the schools, and by many Mayors of different Italian cities, such as Rome, Venice. A flag with a crescent was noticed amid all this crowd—the colors of the Ionian Islands, which could not forget that they had given birth to the illustrious scholar. The streets, lined with soldiers and with national guards, were adorned with numerous inscriptions taken from FOSCOLO's works, and especially from his letters, and the beautiful funeral car, drawn by six horses, was surrounded by the most conspicuous personages of the Kingdom. The procession entered Piazza St. Croce by a magnificent triumphal arch, and stopped before DANTE's statue. There the corpse was solemnly delivered up by the Deputy BARGONI to the City of Florence, and several speeches were pronounced. The coffin was then taken from the car, carried by the students in the crowded church, and temporarily deposited between the monuments of DANTE and ALFIERI. Here, then, lies, after so many years, if not of oblivion, at least of utter neglect, this celebrated but unfortunate UGO FOSCOLO. Here he lies near his fellow-sufferer, DANTE, a lesson, indeed, to the Italians, who have always persecuted and slighted their highest and greatest geniuses, and honored them only after their death!

* FOSCOLO had signed many of his works with the name of Didymi Clerici, especially his translation of Sterne's *Sentimental Journey*.

Crimes and Casualties.

Coroner YOUNG yesterday took the ante-mortem statement of DAVID ACKERMAN, aged twenty years, who is lying in Park Hospital in a dangerous condition from a stab wound inflicted on Tuesday afternoon. The wounded youth stated that he was employed as an electrotyper at the corner of Jacob and Franklin streets, when FRANK LA ROZA, eighteen years old, and employed in the same place as a stereotyper, began "fooling" with him, during which ACKERMAN was stabbed in the left breast with his own knife, which LA ROZA had picked up. ACKERMAN declared that the wound was entirely the result of an accident, and LA ROZA, who gave the same version of the affair, was discharged from custody.

JOSEPH BRANDE, an Italian, of No. 41 Crosby-street, was arraigned yesterday before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of snatching $45 from the hands of FRANCISCO MARINO, a tenant in the same house, and was committed for trial.

WM. WALKER, colored, who stabbed MICHAEL GIBBONS, also colored, of No. 45 William-street, was committed for trial, yesterday, by Justice HOGAN.

An affray occurred early yesterday morning, at No. 22 Cherry-street, during which JAS. KELLY was struck on the head by SARAH MURRAY, who was arrested and locked up by Justice HOGAN.

MARY WATSON was committed, yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, on a charge of having entered the apartments of CATHARINE BOWEN, at No. 21 West-street, on the 10th inst., and stealing $140 therefrom.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, PETER NOLAN and EDWARD BROWN were committed to answer, on a charge of carrying burglars' tools in their possession.

In the case of Capt. SMITH, of the ship *Ne Plus Ultra*, charged with inflicting cruel and unusual punishment on his steward, the evidence on the part of the prosecution was closed yesterday. The defense will open on Wednesday next.

WM. A. BRAY, first mate of the ship *Comet*, was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, yesterday, by Commissioner SHIELDS, for assaulting CHRISTIAN DOBLE, a seaman, during a voyage from San Francisco to New-York.

MAURICE POWERS, the son of the man of that name who beat his wife almost to death and then committed suicide, some time ago, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of brutally beating his mother and breaking a glass tumbler on her head on Friday night. He was committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

FREDERICK ZINGER some time ago preferred a charge of felonious assault against JACOB FRIEB, in the Yorkville Police Court, and the latter was held to answer. Subsequently ZINGER compromised the case for $650, and went to Williamsburg to live. He was arrested there yesterday, and held in $1,000 bail to answer for compounding a felony, by Alderman PLUNKITT, in the Yorkville Police Court.

Yesterday morning a boatman found the body of an unknown man floating in the bay off Governor's Island, and towed it to Pier No. 1 East River, where it was delivered to the Police. It was taken to the Morgue to await identification and inquest.

WILLIAM FINKLER, of No. 365 East Thirty-fifth-street, while getting off the front platform of a Third-avenue car at Thirty-fourth-street, yesterday, fell under the wheels and had his left leg nearly severed from his body. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Yesterday afternoon a fire occurred at No. 122 Mercer-street, doing a damage of $500 to the several occupants, and $1,000 to the building, which is owned by GEORGE [illegible], and is fully insured.

ANDREW O'BRIEN, of No. 39 Cherry-street, yesterday fell from the deck into the hold of the brig [illegible], and received injuries from which he died at Park Hospital.

Mr. Otto Meyer and the Armories.

In an article contained in our issue of last Sunday, certain remarks were made touching the connection of Mr. OTTO MEYER with the renting of an armory on the Bowery, which were not altogether just. Upon inquiry it has been found that Mr. MEYER never was an agent of the "Ring," or connected with it in any manner. All transactions which he ever had with the City authorities were the procuring of a lease of an armory for the Ninety-sixth Regiment N. G., in 1866, when he was Adjutant of said regiment, and the procuring of a lease for the Third Regiment Cavalry, in 1870. In both cases he acted simply as the attorney of the regiments, and in the usual course of his business. It is understood that Mr. MEYER is spoken of among his friends as a candidate for Senator of the Sixth District, and it is probable that his political opponents are spreading misstatements for the purpose of injuring his prospects. Mr. MEYER stands very high in the opinion of those who know him, and is uniformly spoken of as a high-minded and, in every respect, honorable person.

A Pioneer Steam Vessel for Texas Trade.

The traffic between this port and Texas has increased so much of late years that it has been found necessary to provide additional means of transportation. The work has hitherto been done by sailing vessels, but the loss of time, together with the difference in price of the commodities from the time from where they were shipped to the time they were unloaded at New-York, has at times been so great that on several occasions the shippers have sustained heavy losses. This, with several other inconveniences that merchants have had to put up with, has led them to determine to introduce steam-power. The pioneer vessel, *Francis Wright*, of this new line is now ready, and has been fitted up in the best of style, in order to meet with every requirement of the trade. This vessel was originally a United States gun-boat, and was built of the best and strongest materials that could be obtained, about five years ago, at Fairhaven, Conn. An additional deck has now been added to her, and her lower deck cleared of all incumbrances. Her hulk has also been materially altered and improved. She will have accommodations for twenty cabin passengers.

THE RIVAL BOAT CLUBS.

The Atalanta Oarsmen Challenged by the Gulicks—The Latter Club Claims to Hold Championship—The Record of the Club.

The following circular, referring to the respective merits of the Atalanta and Gulick Boat Clubs, was issued by the latter organization yesterday:

To all Amateur Boat Clubs and Crews of and in the United States:

Since the recent races in which the Atalanta Boat Club have been engaged with the Harvard and Yale College crews respectively, and in both of which the Atalantas were signally successful, they have assumed the title of championship of the United States, but upon what ground they presume to predicate such claim we are not informed; but from the absurdity of the claim we are led to suppose that they either willfully ignore the existence of all other amateur crews, or that they are not in possession of the knowledge that there are other amateur crews and clubs within the confines of the [illegible] that the respective localities in which the recent races were conducted comprises the entire geographical extent of the country of which they claim the championship, or perhaps in their heated imagination, they are in the possession of sufficient ability to successfully achieve such honorable distinction, and that practical demonstration is not necessary in their case; and as we are disposed to dispute such a theory, and by every and all means dispute their right to the championship of any locality outside of those localities in which the recent races took place; and we would respectfully admonish them—the Atalantas—that if their memory is not at fault, that in the month of September, 1870, in the regatta of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association, composed of the principal amateur clubs of the States of New-York and New-Jersey, the championship of the Hudson River and of the Hudson Amateur Association was wrested from the Atalantas, after a hard and well-contested race. The successful crew of that occasion being that of the Gulick Boat Club of New-York, the championship of said Association being awarded to said crew by the unanimous vote of the five judges who acted upon that occasion, and the champion flag, which had previously been in the possession of the Atalanta Club, was presented by them to the crew of the Gulick Boat Club, who are now, and have been since that time, in the undisputed possession of the said championship and champion flag, and the Gulick Club have been, and are now prepared to defend their claim to said championship against any club or crew in the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association; or, if needs be, will enter the lists in a trial for superiority against any amateur club or amateur crew hailing from any quarter of our common country, and we dispute and deny the right of any amateur club or crews assuming the title of championship until such a trial has been had. We would not now be defending our claim in print, but that the unwarranted assumption of the Atalanta Club might lead the boating world to suppose that the Gulick Boat Club had yielded to the Atalantas the championship without even a struggle for its retention, and as we have not the remotest intention of doing so we hold the said championship, have won it fairly, and intend to hold it until it is wrung from us in a fair and manly contest, when it will be yielded up without a murmur or a question, and we will be happy to congratulate the crew who win it, and be pleased to recognize in them our superiors in rowing. We did not suppose that a club as respectable as the Atalantas would have placed themselves in such a false and vain-glorious position, supposing that decency, if not modesty, would have restrained them from assuming that which they have not acquired and do not possess. Still, if they desire to revel in the delusive delight of being champions in name and not in fact, we do not interpose any objection, but remind them that no amount of advertising or self-constituted assumption will insure or convey to them the championship they claim, and that something more practical than words is necessary to achieve such a distinction. We do not issue this as an invitation for a wordy newspaper race, but for something more substantial and decisive, and as general as it is intentional. This is our final answer to the claim of the Atalanta Boat Club, and we trust the boating community of the United States will take note of the same.

GULICK BOAT CLUB.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1871.

Arrest and Commitment of an Aged Man.

While in the bar-room of French's Hotel, Friday, Mr. JOHN HOGAN, one of the clerks of the Tombs Police Court, noticed an aged man of respectable appearance apparently engaged in talking to one of the little flower-girls who frequent the hotels of the City. Presently Mr. HOGAN saw this man take what seemed to be a tobacco-box from his pocket, and opening it say to the girl, "If you will buy my picture I'll buy your flowers." Glancing at the box, Mr. HOGAN saw that it contained an indecent picture, and instantly pounced upon the old man with a declaration that he ought to be arrested. The man resented this as an indignity, and some words followed, which ended in Mr. JOHN M. COMAN, who was in company with Mr. HOGAN, calling in an officer, and the man was arrested and taken to the Fourth Precinct Station-house, where he gave his name as ANDREW N. DE LA MOTT, his age as fifty years, and his residence as Canada. Yesterday he was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, and committed, in default of $1,000 bail, for his good behavior for six months.

The new disinfectant, Bromo Chloralum, is non-poisonous, odorless and harmless. Used with entire success in all places having offensive odors. Prepared only by TILDEN & Co., No. 176 William-st. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Missisquoi Spring.
This is the only Spring in Vermont whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in cancer, scrofula and diseases of the kidneys, and is advertised to distinguish it from those claiming to be of almost equal virtue. A fresh supply just received by
JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Royal Havana Lottery.
$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

A Cool, Delicate Hair-Dressing.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, recommended as the only vegetable preparation in the world for restoring gray hair, stops its falling, increases its growth, removes all bad effects of salt-bathing on the hair. Sold everywhere.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

DIED.

BROWN.—At Yonkers, on Friday, Aug. 11, CHARITY BROWN, in the 83d year of her age.
Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, 14th inst., at 3 P. M., from residence of Benjamin Brown, North Broadway, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at depot on arrival of 2 P. M. train from New-York.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, Friday, Aug. 11, MARY J. BROWN, relict of Ira Brown, in the 81st year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. Mayhew, No. 26 1st-place, on Monday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Boston and New-Bedford papers will please copy.

CONNOLLY.—On Thursday, Aug. 10, 1871, MARY JANE CONNOLLY, the beloved wife of Charles E. Connolly and daughter of the Hon. Michael Connolly, aged 20 years, 1 months and 15 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 311 West 50th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, precisely.

CANNON.—In Burlington, Vt., on Tuesday, 11th inst., MARY E., wife of Le Grand B. Cannon, of this city.
Funeral on Tuesday, at 10 A. M., from St. Paul's Church, Troy, N. Y.

DAVISON.—On Friday, Aug. 11, EMELINE, wife of Edward Davison.
The funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 32 West 51st-st., on Monday, Aug. 14, at 1½ o'clock.

ELLIOT.—Of heart disease, on Saturday, Aug. 12, GRACE, eldest daughter of Dr. Augustus G. and Lizzie A. Elliot.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Messiah, (Mr. Hepworth's,) on Tuesday, at 3 P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

HUBBARD.—On Saturday, Aug. 12, ELLEN A. HUBBARD, eldest daughter of the late Gabriel and Hannah P. Hubbard.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

KITCHING.—On Friday, 11th, WILLIE ALBERT, eldest son of John A. and Henrietta C. Kitching, aged 3 years and 11 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Sunday,) at 3 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 228 East 103d-st.

LOSEE.—On Friday, Aug. 11, at Schuylerville, Saratoga County, N. Y., AUGUSTUS LOSEE, of the firm of John Mott & Co., of this City.
Funeral at Schuylerville, Sunday, 13th inst.

LEAL.—On Saturday, Aug. 12, after a lingering illness, SARAH MARIA LEAL, aged 62 years.
The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Joseph [illegible], No. 173 Lexington-av., on Monday, the 14th inst., at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken, on Tuesday morning, to Kinderhook for interment.

O'SULLIVAN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 8, P. D. O'SULLIVAN, at Mankato, Minn., aged 33 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 Luquier-st., Brooklyn, to Church Star of the Sea, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul, thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross for interment.

TAYLOR.—On Friday, Aug. 11, at his residence, No. 343 East 16th-st., WILLIAM TAYLOR, in the 60th year of his age.
Funeral services will take place from St. George's Church, Rutherford-place, corner 16th-st., on Monday, Aug. 14, at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

The companions of Corinthian Chapter No. 159 R. A. M. are requested to be present at the residence No. [illegible] West 29th-st., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late Companion, JAMES WHITE, on Sunday, Aug. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of
W. B. CHURCH, M. E. P.
R. M. ALFORD, Jr., Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.
Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season. Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 9 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

FERGUSONVILLE ACADEMY.—Reunion of old teachers and students at the academy Aug. 22. Leave New-York by People's line steam-boats next Thursday evening Aug. 17. At Albany take 7 A. M. train to Schenevus on Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Committee may be seen at [illegible] on Thursday, P. M. For further particulars apply to S. F. JAYNE, No. [illegible] West 23d-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1871.
ON AND AFTER DATE WE WILL allow 12½ per cent. difference on all sums of $[illegible] and upward.
E. NATHAN, No. 6 Gilsey Building.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba drawn Aug. 1. Whole tickets, $[illegible], currency. Shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 196 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STEWART FOOT LATHE, Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price $[illegible]. Address G. J. R., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT FOR gentlemen only at No. 38 Macdougal, with bath and gas; terms moderate.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, Protestant Episcopal, Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av., Rev. U. SCOTT, D. D., Rector.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats all free. Strangers cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL.—SEATS FREE.—THE congregation will worship on SUNDAY MORNING, in Grace Church, and in the EVENING in the Chapel on East 14th-st. Sermon by Rev. W. T. [illegible]. Strangers cordially invited.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts., Rev. WM. McALLISTER, Pastor. Rev. R. M. STRATTON will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. GEO. W. COLLARD at 7½ P. M. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.—There will be preaching in the Church on SABBATH, Aug. 13, by Rev. JAMES HARPER, D. D. Exercises will commence at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. Strangers and members of other churches now closed, are cordially invited.

AT WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Grand-st., New-York City.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by GEO. L. FULLER, of New-Brunswick, N. J., and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN H. HAUGH. Seats free and comfortable, and a cordial welcome extended to all who may come.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of St. John Baptist, corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st., Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, will be open for Divine service and sermon every SUNDAY MORNING during August, at 10½ o'clock. SUNDAY, Aug. 13, the holy communion will be administered.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, MERCER-st., between Waverley-place and Clinton-place, (8th-st.)—The Pastor, Rev. Dr. DEEMS, is to preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. All the seats are free; open all Summer. Gentlemen ushers at the door to receive strangers.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector.—Summer services, 1871. Holy Communion every SUNDAY at 7 o'clock A. M. Morning prayer and sermon, 10½ o'clock A. M. Evening prayer, 5 o'clock P. M.

REV. JOHN MILES, LATE OF THE Albany Bethel, recently returned from Europe, will preach on SUNDAY, Aug. 13, at 3 P. M., at the New-York Port Society's Mission Room, on the corner of Water and Dover sts. Subject—*The True Friend*.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR Grand-street M. E. Church, Williamsburg, will preach SABBATH at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Sabbath*. EVENING, the ninth of a series of sermons for young men. Topic—*Disappointed Young Men*. Seats free.

ARE THE DEAD CONSCIOUS?—THE Pastor of Mount Zion will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., showing from reason and Scripture that there is no future state of existence but by the resurrection of the body. Seats free.

MONTHLY CONCERT.—REV. J. HYATT SMITH, Rev. A. D. VAIL, and other prominent speakers will address the Morning Star Sunday School No. 130 West 24th-st., SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M. Also, preaching by J. HYATT SMITH at 7½ in the EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., near 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY during August and September at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. All the sittings in this Church are free.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ by Rev. J. H. KIRK, and in the EVENING at 7½ by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED CHURCH, Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—Divine service in this church SUNDAY, Aug. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. JAS. L. AMERMAN, of Bergen, is expected to supply the pulpit.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor. Rev. J. L. M. CURRY, D. D., of Richmond, Va., will preach on next SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock.

REV. JOHN LOVE, JR., PASTOR OF the Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker, corner Morton-st., will preach SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. E. S. [illegible] WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land, corner Market and Henry sts., on SUNDAY, the 13th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Seats all free.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th-st.—Services all the Summer. Sundays—10 A. M., Morning Prayer; 10½ A. M., Litany; 11 A. M., Holy Communion; 5 P. M., Evening Prayer.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Rev. L. S. WEED will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Mode of Christ Baptism*. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M. Rev. REUBEN WESCOTT, of the M. E. Church, will preach. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Broome and Ridge sts.—This Church will be opened through the month of August for divine worship at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. JAMES INGLIS will occupy the pulpit.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY in the Chapel of the Institution at 3 P. M. Singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ o'clock in MORNING, and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Preaching by Rev. JOSEPH GAMBLE, of Cincinnati.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Public worship SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The pulpit will be occupied by Rev. WM. BANNARD, D. D.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST Church, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st.—SUNDAY, Aug. 13, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Christian Reformation of the City*. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 6th-av. and Hudson-st.—Preaching EVERY SABBATH during the Summer by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. MATHEWS at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats provided for all.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 7th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, 13th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Young people's prayer-meeting on SUNDAY, at 6 P. M. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av., corner of 42d-st.—Divine service and sermon on every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Rev. EDWARD HAWES, of Philadelphia, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Aug. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. G. W. HEACOCK, D. D., OF Buffalo, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., during the month of August. Services at 10½ A. M.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORner of 38th-st.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Bishop SOUTHGATE will preach in the morning.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Preaching by Rev. S. D. BROWN, Presiding Elder, at 10 A. M. The evening services will be omitted during August.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 55th-st. and 3d-av.—Preaching on LORD'S DAY, by Rev. J. BRADFORD CLEAVES, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

THE FRIENDLY CIRCLE OF THE GOOD SPIRIT hold public meetings for spiritual manifestations every SUNDAY at 3 P. M., corner of 4th-av. and 18th-st.

SERVICE OF SONG.—ASSOCIATION Hall, 23d-st., corner 4th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Address by JOHN DOUGALL, Esq.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker. No. 279 6th-av.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 12.

FIRST BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...117¾	2,600 M. & St. P. 7 3-10 Conv...95
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 n...112⅞	[illegible]
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67...113⅝	1,000 Mar. & Cin. 1st...98¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68...114	14,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st...88⅜
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C...113⅞	1,000 do...88
2,000 Tenn. 6s, n...[illegible]	20,000 do...[illegible]
6,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. Bs...[illegible]	6,000 C. C. & I. C. 2d...67½
1,000 N. C. 6s, old bs...[illegible]	1,000 C. P. & M[illegible]...[illegible]
2,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July...[illegible]	2,000 Tol., P. & W. 2d...78¾
[illegible]	50 Ocean Bank...[illegible]
[illegible]	100 Md. Coal...[illegible]
[illegible]	300 West. Un. Tel...[illegible]
2,000 Mo. 6s, [illegible]	100 Pac. M. S. S. Co...[illegible]
4,000 N. Y. C. 6s, [illegible]	500 do...bet. call...[illegible]
[illegible]	100 Adams Express...[illegible]
1,000 Al. & Susq. 2d...94½	300 Erie...bet. call...[illegible]
2,000 M. So. S. F. Bd...103	1100 N. Y. C. & H. C[illegible]...[illegible]
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs...[illegible]	100 Panama...[illegible]
11,000 U. Pac. 1st...[illegible]	200 do...[illegible]
3,000 U. Pac. Inc...86½	300 do...[illegible]
7,000 do...[illegible]	300 Union Pacific...32¼
[illegible] Alt. & T. H. 1st...[illegible]	200 do...bet. call...32¼
3,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf...[illegible]	200 Clev. & Pitts...116¾
1,000 Alt. & T. H. Inc...77	200 Chicago & N. W...[illegible]
2,000 C. & N. W. Con...[illegible]	200 do...bet. call...[illegible]
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st...95	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf...[illegible]
10,000 [illegible]	100 Tol., W. & West...[illegible]
1,000 N. J. Cent n. co...101¾	100 Chi., Bur. & Q...[illegible]
2,000 Cen. N. J. Con. Bs...93	200 do...[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, n...112⅞	100 N. Y. C. & H. R...scrip...98⅛
10,000 do...112⅞	200 do...bet. call...98⅛
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68...114	[illegible]
5,000 do...114	[illegible]
100 Pac. Mail S. Co...49¾	200 Reading R...115
100 do...50	200 Un. Pac. R. R...32¼
100 do...[illegible]	10 C. C. & I. C. R...[illegible]
100 do...bet. call...49⅞	100 Chi. & N. W. R...[illegible]
200 do...[illegible]	100 do...[illegible]
100 do...[illegible]	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref...91⅞
100 W. F. Ex...b. c...[illegible]	100 N. J. Cen. R...103⅜
100 [illegible]	100 D., L. & W. R...[illegible]
100 [illegible]	100 Mil. & St. P. Pref...80⅞
100 Am. M. U. Ex...b. c...[illegible]	100 Tol., W. & W. R...63

SATURDAY, Aug. 12—P. M.

With reference to the publication of names of firms supposed to be interested with Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., on the placing of the new Funding Loan, we may say that nothing is yet ready to announce. The preliminaries are going on as quickly as telegraphic correspondence, here and with Europe, will allow; but we do not expect that Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. will be prepared to furnish a list of their associates for the next forty-eight hours. No such list has yet been furnished to any one, and it will appear in this column as soon as practicable. Inquiries come in freely from Bank in the country, and the indications point to a free conversion into the new Fives from this source. Beyond this, and the general assurance that the arrangements of the Loan Agents are in a fair way of progress, there is nothing to add to what we have already written. We trust that none of our readers, of average intelligence and candor, was misled by the misprint in this paragraph this morning. We wrote with reference to foreign critics who were not too well acquainted with our resources, &c. The types made us speak of them as critics who knew us "but too well;" a complete perversion of the sense.

Our market for Government Bonds has been generally firm throughout the day, with a moderate business. The Gold Sixes of 1881 have sold up to 117¾, the new Five-Twenties of 1865 to 112⅞, and the 1868s to 114⅛. Currency Sixes are quiet at 115 sales, and quotation 114¾@115. The rest of the list is substantially steady.

Gold was again artificially scarce today, and loans were renewed and fresh ones made at a charge to the borrower of nearly and quite ⅛ of 1 ₩ cent. The sales were alternately at 112½@112⅝, until noon, when 112⅝ was bid, and 112⅝ frequently paid, until the market closed; the last Street quotation being 112½ asked, 112 7-16 bid. As may be supposed, the *lock-up* of Gold was continued; and it threatens to continue on Monday, the consideration of 1-16 ₩ cent. for use that day being bid this Afternoon. The movement at the Clearing-house, though large, was some seventeen millions smaller than that of yesterday.

Foreign Exchange was doubly blocked, by the early closing of the steamer mails, and by the high cost of Gold for use. The nominal rates asked by prime drawers of Sterling were 109½ for 60-day bills and 110 for short sight; but it would require a concession to effect sales. Bills drawn against shipment of bonds can be had at 109¼, less the usual small brokerage. Prime bills continue to be pressed on the market at second hand, by borrowers who take this method to provide themselves with Gold for a definite time. The last quotation for bills offered under these circumstances is 109¼, asked for prime sixty-day drafts.

The money market worked quite easily all day at not over 3 ₩ cent. for call loans to the brokers.

An unusually dull day for stocks closes this week. The movement in Pacific Mail was the only affair of positive interest, and resulted in carrying up the price fully one ₩ cent. The opening sales, at 49, were just above last night's figures, and in the course of the Forenoon 49⅞ was established; followed, later, by an advance to 50. Union Pacific, which rumor connects with the Pacific Mail speculation, opened at 32¼, and closed at the same, having sold no higher, and only a quarter lower, with a very moderate list of transactions. To call the rest of the day's speculative dull and lifeless, is to do what we can toward expressing the stagnation that prevailed. Western Union opened at 60¼, North-western at 69¼, and Ohios at 46½; and all declined about an eighth to a quarter ₩ cent. Wabash suffered most; first sales were at 63¼, and it subsequently drooped to 63.

Indisposition to undertake new business and a general holiday temper that prevailed, appeared to be the causes of the inertness of the market. Money certainly was not against it, and the Bank Statement had no perceptible effect.

The Banks lose, on the afternoon's statement, $1,002,704 in Specie, and $1,502,085 in Legal Tenders; the Loans are increased $1,630,186, and thus prevent the Deposits from showing a greater loss than $1,147,147. For the first time for many months, the Circulation shows an Increase, though only to the small amount of $48,786.

State Bonds were dull; about ¼ ₩ cent. easier on Tennessees, steady on Missouris, barely steady on North Carolina old issue, while firm for the new and Special Tax classes, and a shade stronger in South Carolina new bonds of January and July. The business in Railroad bonds was an improvement in amount over recent lists, and prices for these securities are well supported, as is also the case with the investment shares.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG 12.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	113⅞	113⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	115	114⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅝	113⅝
American Gold	112⅝	112½
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109½
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98¾	98⅞
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs	94⅛	94⅛
Reading	114⅞	115
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅞	108⅞
North-west Common	69⅜	69¼
North-west Preferred	92¼	91⅞
Pacific Mail	48¾	49⅞
St. Paul Preferred	81¼	80⅞
St. Paul Common	61¼	60⅞
Lake Shore	109⅞	109⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	46	46
Toledo and Wabash	63¼	63
Western Telegraph	60⅞	60⅜
Erie	30⅛	30⅜
Union Pacific	32¼	32¼

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12.

Gold receipts	$668,420 18
Gold payments	312,688 29
Gold balance	61,814,849 85
Currency receipts	308,088 42
Currency payments	188,863 14
Currency balance	6,975,856 07
Customs	594,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	848,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81...117¼	5-20 coup., '67...113⅝
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81...117¾	5-20 coup., '68...114
5-20 coup., '62...[illegible]	10-40 reg...[illegible]
5-20 coup., '64...[illegible]	10-40 coup...113⅞
5-20 coup., '65...[illegible]	Currency...114¾
5-20 coup., '65, n...[illegible]	

And the following for the State Securities:

Tenn. 6s, old...[illegible]	Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R...[illegible]
Tenn. 6s, new bonds...[illegible]	Ohio 6s, '75...100
Va. 6s, new bonds...[illegible]	Ohio 6s, '81...104
[illegible]	Ohio 6s, '86...[illegible]
[illegible]	Ill. Canal Bonds, '70...[illegible]
Ga. 7s, Gold Bonds...[illegible]	Ill. Coupon 6s, '77...[illegible]
N. Car. 6s, old...[illegible]	Ill. Coupon 6s, '79...[illegible]
N. Car. Fund. Act, '66...[illegible]	Ill. War Loan...[illegible]
N. Car. New Bonds...[illegible]	Ind. 6s, War Loan...[illegible]
N. Car. Special Tax...17¼	Ind. 5s...[illegible]
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July...[illegible]	Michigan 6s, '73...101
S. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct...[illegible]	N. Y. Reg. B'y L'n...[illegible]
Missouri 6s...[illegible]	N. Y. Coup. B'y L'n...[illegible]
La. 6s, Levee Bonds...[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L...[illegible]
La. 6s, Penitentiary...[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L...[illegible]
California 7s...[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L...[illegible]
Connecticut 6s...[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L...[illegible]
Rhode Island 6s...[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L...[illegible]
Alabama 5s...[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L...[illegible]
Ala. 8s, Ala. & Chat. R...[illegible]	N. Y. 5s, Canal L...[illegible]
Ark. 6s, Funded...[illegible]	N. Y. 5s, Canal L...[illegible]
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S...[illegible]	N. Y. 5s, Canal L...[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...91	Han. & Nap. 1st...[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...91	Gt. West. 1st, '88...[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est...90	Gt. West. 2d, '93...[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip'n...90	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90...[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76...101	Ill. & So. Iowa...[illegible]
Erie 1st ext...101	Gal. & Chi. ext...[illegible]
Erie 1st end...95	Gal. & Chi. 2d...[illegible]
Erie 7s, 2d end, '79...95	Chi., R. I. & Pac...[illegible]
Erie 7s, 3d end, '83...95	Morris & Essex 1st...[illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th end, '80...90½	Morris & Essex 2d...[illegible]
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77...95	Clev. & Tol. S. F...[illegible]
Long Dock Bds...93¼	N. J. Cen. 2d...[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85...104	N. J. Cen. new bds...103¾
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75...103	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st...106
Harlem 1st 7s...102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d...100
Har. C. M. & S. F. 6s...93	P., F. W. & C. 3d...98
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds...94¼	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F...93
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82...120¼	Clev. & Pitts. 3d...100
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st...110	Clev. & Pitts. 4th...92
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d...98¼	Chi. & Alt. S. F...100
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c...103	Chi. & Alt. 1st...105
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo...100	Chi. & Alt. Inc...94
Cen. Pac. Bds...98	Ohio & Miss. 1st...109¼
U. Pac. 1st Bds...88	Ohio & Miss. Cons...95
U. Pac. L. G. 7s...84	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st...95
U. Pac. Inc. 10s...86½	Peninsula Bds...95
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75...100	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s...105
Bell. & S. Ill. 1st 8s...94¼	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10...90
Alt. & T. H. 1st...99½	Mil. & St. P. 1st...93¾
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf...88	Mil. & St. P., I. & M. div...90
Alt. & T. H. 2d inc...77	Mil. & St. P. 2d...90
Chi. & N. W. S. F...100	Mar. & Cin. 1st...98
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds...94	Chi. & Mil. 1st...93¼
Chi. & N. W. Con. Bds...91	Joliet & Chi. 1st...106
Chi. & N. W. Ext. Bds...89	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st...88¾
Chi. & N. W. 1st...93	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d...67½
Han. & St. Jo. Conv...102	Tol., Peo. & W. E. D...83¾
Del., Lack & W. 1st...102	Tol., Peo. & W. W. D...86
Del., Lack & W. 2d...98	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d...78
Tol. & Wab. 1st ext...96	N. Y. — N. H. 6s...100
Tol. & W. 1st St. L. div...89	Bost., H. & E. guar...[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bds...83¼	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st...83¼

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York...134½	Marine...165
Manhattan...146	Commonwealth...95
Mechanics'...132	Park...157
Union...[illegible]	Manuf'rs & Merchants...[illegible]
America...147	N. Y. National Ex...100
City...[illegible]	Central National...106¾
Phenix...[illegible]	Second National...118
Tradesmen's...151	Fourth National...114
Mechanics' & Traders'...[illegible]	Ninth National...114
Gallatin National...126	Gold Exchange...70
Merchants' Exchange...96½	Bank's & Brok's Ass...[illegible]
Leather Manuf's...187	Del. & Hud. Canal...115
Seventh Ward...[illegible]	Maryland Coal Co...30¾
Commerce...125	Spring Mount'n Coal...71
Mechanics' Bk. Ass...116	Canton Co., Balt...76¾
Mercantile...[illegible]	Cons. Coal of Md...[illegible]
American Exchange...[illegible]	West. Un. Telegraph...60½
Bk. of the Republic...[illegible]	Quicksilver M. Co...11¼
Bk. of N. America...105	Quicksilver M. Co. Pref...[illegible]
Hanover...103¼	Mar. Min. Co...[illegible]
Metropolitan...[illegible]	Mar. Min. Co. Pref...[illegible]
East River...112	Adams Express...84
Market...[illegible]	Wells-Fargo Express...45½
Nassau...112	W. F. Ex. Scrip...[illegible]
Corn Exchange...136	Am. M. Un. Express...67⅝
Continental...88¾	Pac. Mail S. Co...49¾

The specie shipments of the week amount to $727,500, and are classified in the following manner: American Gold Coin, $63,245; Gold Bars, $193,300; Foreign Silver Coin, $140,440; Silver Bars, 301,176; American Silver Coin, $24,348, and were shipped as follows:

Aug. 5—Steamer Holsatia, Paris—Gold Bars	$43,300 00
Aug. 5—Steamer Holsatia, London—Gold Bars	50,000 00
American Gold	5,000 00
Foreign Silver	131,280 00
Aug. 8—Steamer Wisconsin, London—American Gold	15,000 00
Aug. 9—Steamer Parthia, Liverpool—Silver Bars	67,086 88
Aug. 9—Bark Magdalena, Cuidad Bolivar—American Silver	2,000 00
Aug. 9—Steamer Tybee, Porto Plata—American Silver	15,010 00
American Gold	740 00
Aug. 11—Brig Wiley Smith, Cape Haytien—American Silver	7,324 25
Aug. 12—Steamer Hermann, Bremen—Foreign Silver	2,650 00
Aug. 12—Steamer Hermann, Southampton—Gold Bars	100,000 00
Silver Bars	25,225 [illegible]
Aug. 12—Steamer City of Brussels, Liverpool—Silver Bars	185,794 16
American Gold	25,000 00
Aug. 12—Steamer Ville de Paris, Havre—Gold Bars	2,700 00
Silver Bars	12,000 00
Total for the week	$727,500 00

The Union Pacific Railroad Company, Land Department, make the following exhibit of its sales:

June and July, 1871—Acres, 30,997 61-100, for	$137,805 90
Average per acre	3 [illegible]
Land-grant bonds canceled	49,000 00
Total sales to July 31, 1871: Acres, 418,432 62-100, for	1,819,[illegible] 16
Average per acre	4 35
Land belonging to the Company remaining unsold, acres, 11,[illegible]	

LAND-GRANT BONDS.

Total amount issued		$10,400,000 00
Less bonds canceled by Land Department	$824,000	
Bought by trustees	150,000—	974,000 00
Leaving bonds outstanding		$9,426,000 00

LAND NOTES ON HAND.

July 31—Principal (interest not included). $633,[illegible] 36

The earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for first week in August were $88,567, being a decrease of $52,687, compared with same week last year. The earnings from 1st January, for seven months and one week, were $3,496,289—a loss this year so far of $265,500.

The week's imports of general Merchandise have been to the specie value of $5,550,676.

Of the Cotton movement thus far in the season, Messrs. EASTON & Co. supply the following statistics:

Received by Telegraph Friday Evening.

	Receipts. Bales.	Stock. Bales.	Exports to Great Britain. Bales.	Exports to Continent. Bales.
New-Orleans	2,214	37,249	2,412	....
Mobile	553	4,949	836	....
Galveston	1,727	11,722	....	....
Savannah	714	6,835	....	....
Charleston	808	3,253	....	....
New-York	1,708	82,987	1,161	....
Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore	987	32,917	108	....
Total this week	8,706	149,875	4,507	....
Previously reported	3,954,754	....	2,342,339	780,944
Total since Sept. 1, 1870	3,964,550	149,875	2,346,846	780,844
Same time last year	2,537,232	98,220	1,409,610	668,932

STOCK IN THE INTERIOR TOWNS, AUG. 11.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	4,285	2,712
Columbus, Ga.	1,700	2,040
Macon, Ga.	1,335	2,377
Selma, Ala.	812	1,530
Montgomery, Ala.	1,825	2,530
Memphis, Tenn.	4,199	4,002
Nashville, Tenn.	480	3,930
Total	14,736	20,127

DISTRIBUTION OF RECEIPTS.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Stock since Aug. 31	75,949	10,911
Received since	3,964,550	2,837,232
Total	4,040,499	2,848,143
Exported	3,127,690	2,165,848
Present stock	149,875	98,220
Balance to spinners	762,934	583,375

STATISTICAL POSITION.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	843,000	560,730	250,000
Afloat from India	384,000	397,000	597,000
Afloat from America	5,200	38,000	19,000
Stock in London	83,340	38,000	42,330
Afloat for London	75,000	41,000	90,000
Stock in Havre	89,540	148,150	82,070
Afloat for Havre	86,810	60,407	120,279
Stock in Bremen	47,470	30,977	9,502
Afloat for Bremen	30,875	....	4,701
Stock in United States ports	149,875	98,220	38,380
Stock in the interior towns	14,736	20,127	1,298
Total	1,668,240	1,411,601	1,184,759
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1870	....	254,745	....
Excess compared with 1869	....	....	481,585
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	145,000	30,000	127,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	9 1-16d.	9¼d.	12¼d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	19¾c.	20c.	34c.
Price of Gold	112⅝	116⅛	134¾

Messrs. EASTON & Co., Cotton Brokers, have dissolved their co-partnership by mutual consent. Mr. CHARLES A. EASTON succeeds the old firm at No. 141 Pearl-street.

The *Mark Lane Express* of July 31 says:

"Again we have to note a very catching and unfavorable week for the completion of the hay harvest, much having been left in the fields, with no suitable day for carting till Thursday, though the grass everywhere looks green, with the prospect of a good autumnal feed for cattle. The Wheat crop, too, has not got on well. Upon examination, some of the ears are very defective in many places, there having been but little opportunity for the plants to bloom well. Come what may, therefore, we scarcely look for an average yield, and that by no means of first quality; while, should the rain continue through Autumn as the drought and cold did through Spring, large importations will be needed. Foreign advices, too, have a chequered aspect. The Rye has been cut in France, but is now exposed, the quality must suffer. The crops are reaching maturity in Hungary, but at present do not promise more than an ordinary result for Wheat, and in Russia accounts vary much; and, though the balance seems favorable, it may yet be on the other side. Only a few days since a decline seemed the order of the day in Paris; but the Flour trade has had a sudden start there of 2s. 6d. per sack, with [illegible] ... [illegible] stocks [illegible]. The plenty now at Dantzic and Odessa consists almost entirely of the low, bad-conditioned and inferior qualities but little suited to the British market. Complaints greatly increase as to the potato disease, and growers are hurrying them to market from a fear that they will not keep. This forces the crop off at low rates, and helps to check any heavy advance in Wheat. In America they do not seem to expect over an average yield, and to this country we must look for our best qualities of red, and to California and Australia for white. The prices there have been lately giving way in consequence of our dull markets, as well as the decline in France, but New-York, always highly susceptible, will very probably raise her rates through the favorable advices here. The arrivals off the coast since the 21st of July were [illegible], of which 21 cargoes were Wheat, [illegible] Maize, 7 Barley, 3 Rye, 3 Beans, and 1 [illegible]. [illegible] 1 Spring, 49s. 6d. to 60s.; Maize, 11 do. at 29s. to 32s.; Rye, 1 do., out of condition, 21s. 6d.; Barley, 1 do., large, 25s.; Beans, 2 do., 32s. to 39s. 3d. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 30,419 quarters at 58s. 10d., against 4,072 quarters at 49s. 9d., in 1870. The London averages were 58s. 6d. on 1,095 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending 22d July were 905,119 cwts. Wheat and 70,759 cwts. Flour."

Messrs. R. W. RONALD & SONS, of Liverpool, in their monthly Wool report, of July 28, say:

"Our fourth series of auctions for this year commenced on the 18th inst. East India wools were, as usual, brought forward during the first week and closed on the 22d inst., and miscellaneous wools, though originally fixed for the 25th and 26th inst., were continued to and closed on Thursday, the 27th inst. Of East India wools the total quantity catalogued was 13,097 bales, but these comprised 588 bales not landed in time, and the actual withdrawals were 747 bales, chiefly consisting of parcels in second hands. The attendance of the home trade was quite an average, but the usual number of continental buyers were wanting. Competition opened very briskly, and at the first sitting prices ruled on the average quite up to the closing rates of last May auctions. This feeling was fully maintained on the two succeeding days, but on the last days a certain weakening tendency was to be observed in the case of middle soft stapled white wools and low wasty yellows, the preponderance of which latter was singularly large at the close. The result may be regarded as satisfactory, and fairly justified by the course of the English wool market, which always exercises its influence on East India wools. On fine qualities, of whites and yellows the rise obtained at the May auctions has been fully maintained; clean middle whites, with some staple, opened firmly, but were not so eagerly competed for toward the close; medium white and yellow wools were in good request throughout, and, though clean greys sold well, the wasty descriptions went irregularly. The next East India auctions will commence on the 19th September, and prospects are good, as the home trade, being exceptionally sound, will not likely be disturbed, unless the harvest proves less favorable than at present is confidently looked forward to. The active demand for all classes of miscellaneous foreign wools which we have noticed since the commencement of this year has continued unabated, and though the large arrivals, attracted by the remunerative prices current here, are now beginning to justify rather more caution on the part of consumers, stocks have scarcely as yet accumulated to any extent. The universal scarcity of useful low wools has been equally felt in the United States as in Europe, and the demand from that quarter has in no small measure contributed to stimulate the advancing tendency of prices." The London Wool market for July 21, has continued to be characterized by firmness; a good business has been passing, particularly in choice wethers, and full prices have been realized.

CURRENT PRICES OF ENGLISH WOOL.

Fleece.

Southdown hogs, ₩ lb	1s. 5½d.@1s. 6d.
Half-bred hogs, ₩ lb	1s. 5d.@1s. 6d.
Kent fleeces, ₩ lb	1s. 5½d.@1s. 6¼d.
Southdown ewes and wethers, ₩ lb	1s. 5d. @1s. 5½d.
Leicester ewes and wethers, ₩ lb	1s. 5d. @1s. 6d.

Sorts.

Clothing, picklock, ₩ lb	1s. 8d. @1s. 9d.
Prime, ₩ lb	1s. 5d. @1s. 5½d.
Choice, ₩ lb	1s. 3d. @1s. 3½d.
Super, ₩ lb	1s. 1d. @1s. 1½d.
Combing, wether mat, ₩ lb	1s. 6½d.@1s. 7½d.
Picklock, ₩ lb	1s. 4d. @1s. 4½d.
Common, ₩ lb	1s. 2d. @1s. 2½d.
Hog matching, ₩ lb	1s. 7½d.@1s. 8d.
Picklock matching, ₩ lb	1s. 4½d.@1s. 5d.
Super matching, ₩ lb	1s. 1½d.@1s. 2½d.

The Cotton Movement.

From the Financial Chronicle.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of Cotton for the week ending this evening, Aug. 11. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 9,454 bales, against 10,473 bales last week, 10,900 bales the previous week, and 10,551 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since Sept. 1, 1870, 3,988,224 bales against 2,889,079 bales for the same period of 1869-70, showing an increase since Sept. 1, this year, of 1,099,145 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1870, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Received this week at—	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
New-Orleans	2,214	686
Mobile	553	240
Charleston	774	1,087
Savannah	721	1,018
Texas	1,674	170
Tennessee, &c.	1,709	1,161
Florida	1	33
North Carolina	127	241
Virginia	682	620
Total receipts	9,454	5,817
Increase this year	3,637	

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 4,727 bales, of which 4,727 were to Great Britain, none to France, and none to rest of the Continent, while the stocks, as made up this evening, are now 137,086 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending Aug. 11.	Exp. to Great Britain.	Total this week.	Same week, '70.	Stock. 1871.	Stock. 1870.
New-Orleans	2,412	2,412	1,335	37,249	[illegible]
Mobile	836	836	4,938	4,949	[illegible]
Charleston	....	....	210	3,138	[illegible]
Savannah	....	....	....	4,352	[illegible]
Texas	....	....	1,028	27,045	[illegible]
New-York	1,371	1,371	2,103	59,331	[illegible]
Other ports	108	108	....	11,000	[illegible]
Total	4,727	4,727	9,109	137,086	[illegible]
Tot. since Sept. 1	2,352,301	2,114,105	2,150,735		

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is a decrease in the exports this week of 4,382 bales, while the stocks to-night are 41,893 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table, showing the movement of Cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Aug. 4, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph:

Ports.	Receipts since Sept. 1. 1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.	Exported since Sept. 1. To Great Britain. Bales.	Total. Bales.	Stock. Bales.
N. Orleans	1,424,770	1,123,537	904,834	1,278,388	41,778
Mobile	295,842	262,777	242,487	280,541	7,941
Charleston	345,099	241,385	135,124	275,880	3,231
Savannah	736,940	476,620	360,005	465,401	8,454
Texas	307,132	244,116	177,389	231,271	16,910
New-York	240,121	135,220	585,285	667,337	64,764
Florida	13,036	22,598	....	....	....
N. Carolina	91,686	37,304	70	70	892
Virginia	220,167	200,122	5,810	5,810	782
Other ports	73,618	65,022	25,043	42,229	10,000
Total this year	3,978,770	....	2,327,694	3,109,270	152,350
Total last year	....	2,563,562	1,454,602	2,181,694	107,768

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Lucas H. McChesney, one of the charter members of the Albany Burgesses Corps, died recently after a lingering illness. From the organization of the corps, in 1833, up to the commencement of his illness he manifested the deepest interest in the prosperity of the company, and although he had performed no active duty for several years, he was seldom absent from the armory when a parade was ordered. When the corps were making preparations to visit Washington to participate in the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President Buchanan, the deceased was one of the most earnest workers in the company. As he was a good soldier in every respect, he devoted much time to perfecting the men in drill. Being greatly beloved by all the members, his instructions were attentively regarded, and the result was that the company received the highest commendation for their proficiency in drill.

[illegible] battalion of the Twenty-second [illegible] of Companies A and H, had a very pleasant time of it at New-Haven on Wednesday. The details of the reception and hospitalities tendered the command by the local military and citizens appeared in Thursday's issue of the TIMES. When the boys arrived home Adjt. Harding sent the following dispatch to Adjt. Baker of the Grays:

"The 'two twos' arrived safely home this morning, and made a fine parade up Broadway. The boys were very quiet on their return trip and had a good sleep. They are loud and sincere in praise and appreciation of the handsome reception accorded them by the people of New-Haven, and declare that they will not rest content until they have had their 'revenge' upon the Grays and Blues. I hope a result of the generous welcome which we experienced at your hands yesterday will be a lasting bond of brotherhood between the two organizations. Let me hear from you at your convenience, and see you when you come to the City."

The Troy *Times* says: "Some time since, when it was first proposed by the citizens of Bennington to celebrate, on the 16th inst., the battle of that name, which was fought in Rensselaer County, they began to invite distinguished gentlemen from abroad to be present on the occasion and impart to it an éclat which it would not possess if these accessories of a great day were left out. Many of the leading Generals of the late war were invited, and among others Col. James Fisk was included in the list. The Colonel used to visit Bennington frequently as a traveling peddler, and he was asked to honor it accordingly. The severe wrench that the Colonel's ankle received in scaling the fence on the day of the New-York riot threatened to deprive our Vermont friends of the pleasure of his company, and, at one time, we understand, he decided to decline the invitation." A correspondence has ensued since then between Col. Steenberg, of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, and the redoubtable Fisk, the upshot being that the latter has accepted the invitation for himself and staff. We hear of special cars and other grand preparations for the progress of his highness, though it is doubtful whether any of the Generals invited will consider themselves honored by Fisk's companionship.

The Gray Reserves, of Philadelphia, the crack military organization of that city, will visit Cape May about the 15th. There will be parades, competitive drills, a ball, and a banquet.

There was a trial of breech-loading rifles in New-Haven, on Thursday, in presence of Gov. Jewell and members of his staff, and several military officers, with a view to a decision concerning the best arm for equipping the newly-organized State militia. New arms will soon be purchased by the State, and a practical test of the different rifles offered was deemed advisable. The trial took place at Miller's Gardens, and the result was quite a triumph for Sharp's rifle, the well-known Hartford gun, which has had high reputation for many years.

The excursion of the Second Connecticut Artillery, to their old camping grounds and battle-fields of the war, promises to be an exceedingly pleasant one. Several gentlemen from Litchfield County, who were not members of the regiment, will embrace the opportunity offered to visit Richmond, Petersburg, and the forts and battle-fields in that vicinity, at the small expense which this excursion involves.

A meeting of the commissioned officers of the Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, (late the Eighth,) was held in Bridgeport Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of prescribing a uniform for the regiment under the new law. The uniform will consist of dark blue dress-coat, with gold and blue trimmings; sky-blue pants; dark blue English regulation cap, with suitable trimmings.

Lieut.-Col. D. S. Benton, of the Tenth Regiment, has been elected Colonel by a decided vote, he receiving fifteen out of twenty-four.

The First Brigade of Maine Militia had an encampment last week, at North Weymouth. The encampment appears to have been quite successful, though an extraordinary event occurred on Wednesday, when Private James Neville, Company E, Ninth Regiment, was drummed out of the service for gross intoxication and an assault upon a non-commissioned officer. On Thursday afternoon, General [illegible], the division commander, reviewed the brigade, the different organizations presenting a fine appearance.

The field and line officers of the Second Connecticut Regiment will meet at South Norwalk, on Monday, the 21st inst., to nominate a Colonel to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Col. Crawford. It is uncertain whether there will be an encampment of the regiment this Fall, but one will be had if possible.

The military of Oswego and Syracuse seem to be endeavoring to make mutual enjoyment. That is just as it should be. Three companies of the Forth-eighth (Oswego) Regiment will now go to Syracuse Aug. 14.

The arrangements for the annual picnic of the gallant old One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, New-York Volunteers, on the 28th inst., are about completed, and the Committee confidently expect the finest gathering that the regiment has yet had.

Sergt.-Major Norman, of the Seventy-first Regiment, will probably succeed Mr. Francis as Adjutant.

Great and successful efforts are being made in the Fifth Regiment to secure a handsome fund for the family of Sergt. Elsasser, who died of injuries sustained by the *Westfield* explosion.

Lieut.-Col. R. Smith has been elected Colonel of the Second Connecticut Regiment.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment (Highlanders) having received orders to parade on the 15th inst., to participate in the Scott Centenary Celebration, and to take part in laying the foundation-stone of the monument to Sir Walter Scott, at the Central Park, the officers and members are notified to attend, fully armed and equipped, (fatigue uniform and white gloves,) on the above date. Roll-call at 1 o'clock. Line will be formed at 1½ o'clock precisely. A special drill of the regiment who intend to parade will take place at the armory to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Gen. French, now visiting the posts on the Oregon coast, while inspecting the battery at Cape Disappointment, ordered the artillerists to practice firing shells with the fifteen-inch columbiad. The report of the gun at the first fire was the cause of the breaking of several of the costly lenses used to refract the light at the lighthouse, and the injuring of things, so much that an engineer had to be sent for to San Francisco to have matters repaired.

An Albany troop, under the command of Major George Schwarzmann, will visit this City to-morrow, and a committee, of which Col. Suidke is Chairman, has been formed for the reception of the visitors. Arrangements have been made for a military festival, which will come off at the Bellevue Garden, at the foot of Eightieth-street. Many officers and members of the First and Second Divisions of the National Guard, State of New-York, will participate in the affair.

A "tired" member of the Twenty-second New-York fell from a fourth-story window in the New-Haven Foot Guards Armory on Wednesday, struck on an awning and rolled to the ground without injury.

Here About the "Good War Record" of Mr. Hendricks.

The Indianapolis (Ind.) *Journal* has been engaged for some time in a fruitless search for Mr. HENDRICKS' "excellent war record," recently claimed to belong to him. Even its long-proferred offer of $1,000 for a speech in which he advocated during the war the suppression of the rebellion by force of arms, has not yet been taken by his friends or enemies. But the *Journal* has learned something of Mr. HENDRICKS' public performances during the war, that may be of interest to his political friends. We quote:

"In June, 1863, a large number of Union soldiers were in Indianapolis, and among them were exchanged prisoners who had just been sent within our lines. A State Democratic mass-meeting was held in the State House yard. Mr. JOSEPH E. MCDONALD, whose rebel proclivities, if he had any, were of the milder sort, was suffered to speak his mind freely, and even VOORHEES, the King of Blatherskites, was suffered to talk without molestation. But when HENDRICKS began to speak, the soldiers, instinctively recognizing in him a most dangerous and malignant foe to the Union cause, made a rush for the stand, while cries of 'down with him,' 'kill the traitor,' were uttered by a good many of the boys in blue. An officer rushed between the advancing soldiers and the platform where Mr. HENDRICKS was, and commanded them to halt, and told them they would be shot down if they did not desist. They answered that they might as well be killed fighting rebels in Indiana as in the South, and in response to an inquiry as to what Mr. HENDRICKS had done to provoke them, they replied: 'He has said too much—he has said too much.' The disturbance was quelled at length, and Mr. HENDRICKS left the ground under the friendly escort of a prominent Republican, and reached his room in safety. Another incident: The day after the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN a mass-meeting was held in the State House Square. By invitation of Gov. MORTON, Mr. MCDONALD and Mr. HENDRICKS were upon the platform. Mr. MCDONALD was allowed to speak, but when Mr. HENDRICKS arose there was a general cry of 'down with him,' and a soldier in the crowd started for the platform declaring 'that man shall not speak.' Gov. MORTON interceded, and, at his earnest request, Mr. HENDRICKS was permitted to say a few words. We are not defending the men who wanted to have assaulted Mr. HENDRICKS, but we allude to these incidents to show that he failed to impress the people of Indiana with the belief that he was a War Democrat."

SUSPECTED FOUL PLAY.

Probable Murder in Eighth-Avenue—A Man Found Mortally Injured, and Dies Soon Afterward—No Clue to the Identity of the Victim or the Assassin yet Discovered.

At ten minutes past 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, an unknown man was found in the middle of the sidewalk at the north-west corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, lying prone upon his face, insensible, and bleeding profusely from a wound on the back of the head. He was picked up and carried to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, which is about three blocks from the spot where he was discovered, but was dead when his bearers reached there. Capt. CAFFRY, in command of the Precinct, immediately sent Detectives BRICE and MCCONNELL out to investigate the affair, and although they succeeded in getting some details that may be of use in unraveling the mystery, they did not, for many hours, accomplish the main purpose of their mission. Up to a late hour, yesterday, notwithstanding all the exertions which had been made, the identity of the dead man and the manner in which his injuries had been received were both unknown.

So far as Capt. CAFFRY and his detectives succeeded in arriving at the facts, it seemed that murder had been done. The detectives searched the whole neighborhood in which the man was found, without discovering any one who had seen the injury inflicted, or who had ever seen the dead man in his lifetime, but they found one witness whose statements are of considerable value. It must be premised that Patrolman MULLIGAN, of the Twentieth Precinct, was on post duty in Eighth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth-street to Forty-second-street, yesterday morning, from midnight until 6 o'clock. At about twenty minutes before 1 o'clock he passed Thirty-sixth-street, going north, and saw no one anywhere in that vicinity. The only person, as yet ascertained, who has any knowledge of events transpiring upon that corner from the time the patrolman passed up, until the body was found, is JAMES RYDER of No. 321 West Forty-third-street. This gentleman, who was out for a walk, passed Thirty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue about ten minutes after 1 o'clock. At that time two men were there standing about twenty feet apart, to whom he paid no further attention than to notice that both were apparently under the influence of liquor to some extent. The men appeared to have been disputing about something, and as Mr. RYDER passed he heard one say to the other, "That was meant for me; all right." He passed on, but when a few feet across Thirty-sixth-street he thought he heard the scuffling of feet on the sidewalk, and looked around, but he could then see no one whatever upon the walk. The trivial incident passed entirely from his mind, and he continued his walk. Almost instantly after RYDER passed down the avenue FREDERICK HANKE, of No. 311 West Thirty-seventh-street, left the lager-bier saloon of FIDELUS OSWALD, at No. 626 Eighth-avenue, and started for home, up the avenue. When he reached Thirty-sixth street he found the deceased lying on his face, with blood oozing from the back of his head. No one else was in sight, and HANKE, calling for OSWALD, who instantly came up, passed on, looking for an officer, and found none, until he met Patrolman GALLAGHER, at Thirty-eighth-street, to whom he told his discovery. Patrolman MULLIGAN just then approached, and being on his own post, went back with HANKE where the man lay, with whom at that time were Mr. OSWALD and a Mr. SPANGMEYER, of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue. Patrolman GALLAGHER was also called, and by these persons the injured man, who was then breathing hard, was put in a cart, and the party started for the Station-house, but on arriving there, as stated, the man was dead.

A surgeon was instantly summoned, who, after a careful examination, declared there had been a fracture of the skull, which had apparently been made by some blunt instrument, or which might possibly have been produced by a fall upon the sidewalk. A thorough inspection of the person of the deceased was then made by the Police, and it was plain at once that no robbery had been committed, as none of the pockets had been turned, and $5 05 were found in one of them. Deceased was about thirty years of age, five feet six inches high, had black hair and goatee, with a beard of short growth, upon the upper lip. The face was small but broad, the nose unusually small, the lips, the forehead low. The dress was that of a man who was, probably, a mechanic. The coat and trousers were of dark cloth, the hat one of the cheap straws sold as panamas; the shirt white and of good quality; the shoes, Congress gaiters, well worn and seemingly too large; the under-clothing of coarse texture, and the socks of a cheap kind. All of these facts having been carefully noted, the body was carried down-stairs and laid upon the stone flags of the basement. As soon as daylight came a thorough search was made of all places of public resort in the neighborhood, but no one was missing. The fact of the unknown body becoming known, it was visited by hundreds, but no one among them all could identify the dead. The Police were, therefore, completely baffled, and unable to obtain even a starting point in the investigation of an affair which might be a brutal murder, or merely an accidental death. To add to the perplexities of the Police, no one in the vicinity, except the trifling incident related by RYDER, heard any noise; no blood was found upon the sidewalk, and no stone or other instrument by which the injury might have been inflicted. RYDER cannot identify the dead man as one of the two he saw on the corner, nor can he give a description of either of them. At a late hour of the afternoon, as the body was beginning to show signs of decomposition, Capt. CAFFRY had it removed to the Morgue. The affair is still under investigation.

BASE-BALL.

Mutuals vs. Athletic, of Brooklyn.

The Mutual nine had a day's practice with the Athletics of Brooklyn, on the Capitoline Grounds, yesterday. A full game was played, which resulted in favor of the Mutuals by a score of 14 to 8. Both clubs did considerable muffin, and in fact the game might be almost called a muffin game. There was, however, some good play, especially by Messrs. DALY, MCCAFFREY, and WIGGINS of the Athletics. The Mutuals played a new second baseman—FLEET of the Flyaways—who did very well indeed at his position, but at the bat he was very weak. The following is the score:

MUTUAL.	O.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	ATHLETIC.	O.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Pearce, s. s.	3	2	3	2	2	Wiggins, c. f.	1	3	1	0	0
Hatfield, l. f.	4	1	1	1	1	Proctor, 3d b.	1	3	2	3	3
Higham, c.	3	2	1	2	0	Palmer, c.	3	1	1	3	0
Wolters, p.	3	2	3	3	2	Booth, s. s.	5	0	0	1	3
Start, 1st b.	3	2	2	10	0	Daly, 2d b.	5	0	0	3	6
Fleet, 2d b.	5	0	0	1	3	Bennett, r. f.	4	0	0	1	0
Ferguson, 3d b.	2	2	3	1	2	McCaffrey, 1 b.	3	0	0	12	0
Patterson, r. f.	1	2	2	2	0	Hartman, l. f.	3	0	0	0	0
Mills, c. f.	3	1	1	0	0	Cassidy, p.	2	1	2	3	[illegible]
Total	27	14	15	27	10	Total	27	8	6	27	12

RUNS SCORED.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	1	0	1	4	0	3	2	3	0	14
Athletic	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	8

Runs Earned—Mutual, 3; Athletic, 0.
Total Bases Earned—Mutual, 23; Athletic, 6.
First Base on Errors—Mutual, 5; Athletic, 4.
Umpire—Mr. REMSEN, Atlantic Club.
Time of Game—One hour and thirty minutes.

Prisoners Before Recorder Hackett.

In the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, yesterday, EDWARD FARRELL was charged with committing an indecent assault on Mrs. SARAH KELLY, a young woman, while returning from a picnic at Lion Park. The jury were unable to agree on a verdict, and were locked up for the night.

MARGARET DOLAN, nearly seventy years old, was charged with a violent assault upon a neighbor named MARGARET MURPHY, whom she struck on the head with a hatchet. The complainant not appearing, the prisoner was discharged.

JAS. MCGOVERN, indicted for burglary in the third degree, was found guilty and sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment in State Prison.

Application was made to reduce the bail in the case of JOHN WOLF, charged with inveigling a young girl into a house of ill-fame in Houston-street, from $2,500 to $1,500. The application was granted.

The Court then adjourned until Monday.

Union and Confederate Soldiers Dining Together.

Two gentlemen, now residing in Petersburg, Va., and warm personal friends, served during the war, one in the Union army, and the other with the Confederates. They were dining together at a restaurant in that city the other day and a friend of the former coming in was invited by him to take a seat at the same table. He was, of course, introduced to the Confederate. The result, the Petersburg *Progress* tells thus:

The last comer, who resides in a neighboring county, upon being introduced to the Ex-Confederate, inquired if he was not the person whom he assisted off the battle-field at Drury's Bluff in 1864. After a brief conversation the Confederate replied that he was, whereupon a conversation occurred about the battle, in which it was discovered that the Union officer was in command of the forces in the battle whose fire had wounded the Confederate. The Ex-Union officer has been living in this city ever since the close of the war, and has been on very friendly terms with the Confederate for some months past. Strange is it, indeed, that seven years after a bitter contest should find that an ex-Union officer and a friend was the one who commanded the charge in which he was wounded, and that this knowledge should arise from a conversation with a Southern man who had aided in removing him off the battle-field when wounded, taking place at a dinner-table, where the Southern man who had aided the Confederate was the guest of the ex-Union officer.

THE AZTEC'S CALENDAR STONE.

A Model of It Sent to the Indiana State Library by Minister Nelson.

The American Minister to Mexico has forwarded to Gov. BAKER, of Indiana, a valuable and curious contribution to the State Library, in the shape of a model of the calendar stone of the Aztecs, the original of which shows [illegible] ... the [illegible] of Mexico [illegible].

Mr. NELSON accompanies the gift with an interesting letter, which is published in the Indianapolis *Journal*. We quote the material portions of it:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, July 21, 1871.

His Excellency, Conrad Baker, Governor of Indiana:

MY DEAR SIR: By the steamer which will leave Vera Cruz on the 24th inst., I will send to your address an admirable model of the celebrated calendar-stone, one of the few relics now remaining of the Aztec civilization.

This calendar, which is one of the most familiar objects to the eyes of travelers in the City of Mexico, from its conspicuous position in the exterior wall of the cathedral, underneath the right or south-west tower, remained buried from the time of the conquest until its accidental discovery toward the end of the last century.

In the year 1790, the Viceroy REVILLO GIGEDO ordered the principal square of Mexico to be newly paved, and in the process of performing this work two of the most interesting monuments of Aztec antiquity were discovered. The first is a colossal statue of the war god, Huitzilopochli, said to be the same that was worshiped on the summit of the principal temple or Teocalli, of Mexico, at the time of its destruction by CORTEZ. By a singular coincidence it was found on the 13th of October, 1790—the twenty-ninth anniversary of the taking of the City of Mexico. It was taken to the court-yard of the university, adjoining the National Palace to the south, where it has ever since remained, being placed side by side with the immense sacrificial stone.

The calendar stone was discovered on the 17th of December of the same year, (1790) not far from the centre of the principal square, and directly in front of the entrance to the palace. It was lying flat, with its sculptured face downward, and the upper part only eighteen inches from the level of the ground. By order of the Viceroy, and at the request of the authorities of the Cathedral, it was delivered to them, on condition of being placed in some position easily and constantly accessible to the public. This was complied with as above mentioned, by its being built into a sort of buttress projecting from one of the angles of the cathedral.

The interpretation of the hieroglyphics upon this stone, representing the Aztec division of time, is a work which has engaged the attention of several learned writers, both Mexicans and foreigners. DON ANTONIO LEON DE GAMA, soon after the discovery of the two stones above mentioned, published a volume upon the subject, which, though severely criticised by Father ALZATE, another well-known antiquarian of that time, has been generally accepted as the best source of information. The eminent American ethnologist, ALBERT GALLATIN, also gave a satisfactory description and interpretation, which is to be found in volume one of the *Transactions of the American Ethnological Society*.

The material of the calendar stone is an exceedingly hard stone of basalt, found only at a great distance from the City of Mexico. It is 11 feet and 8 inches in diameter, and about 3 feet 3 inches in thickness.

The Aztec civil year consisted of eighteen months of twenty days each, to which were added five complementary days, that were not considered as belonging to any month, and were regarded as unlucky by the Aztecs. At the expiration of each cycle of fifty-two years, twelve days and a half were interpolated to compensate for the six hours annually lost.

The conclusion of each cycle was a memorable event in Aztec annals. The perpetual fires in the temples and all the fires in private dwellings were extinguished; they destroyed much property and literally "clothed themselves in sack-cloth and ashes." At midnight of the first day of the new cycle, imposing religious ceremonies were celebrated by the people in mass, including the sacrifice of human victims, and the lighting of a new fire by friction from a wooden shield placed on the breast of a victim. This fire was then communicated to torches borne by thousands of runners, who conveyed it to the remotest settlements of the Aztec Empire. Mr. BRANTZ MAYER furnishes, in his work on Mexico, a description of the hieroglyphical figures engraved upon the "Calendar Stone."

Mr. GALLATIN draws from the detailed examination of all these hieroglyphics the following conclusion: "We find, therefore, delineated on this stone, all the dates of the principal positions of the sun, and it thus appears that the Aztecs had ascertained with considerable precision the respective days of the two passages of the sun by the zenith of Mexico, of the two equinoxes, and of the Summer and Winter solstices. They had, therefore, six different means of ascertaining and verifying the length of the solar year, by counting the number of days elapsed till the sun returned to each of these six points; the two solstices, the two equinoxes, and the two passages by the zenith."

The plaster cast of the calendar stone, which this slight memoir is intended to accompany, was made in the present year, 1871, by a young self-taught Mexican artist, Don DIONISIA ABADIANO. Only eight or ten copies have been made from his model, which is the only correct one ever made. During the late Empire, a cast on a large scale was made for the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, and one or two copies were sent abroad, but the hieroglyphics were not represented with the same accuracy as in the present model.

You will please cause it to be placed in the State Library, or in such public institution as you may think proper.

I remain, with great respect,
Your friend and obedient servant,
THOMAS H. NELSON.

Fine Arts.

A group of statuary representing a "Peccary in the Grasp of a Panther," has been on exhibition for some time at ROCKWOOD'S gallery on Broadway. It is by a young artist named KEMEYS, and is a careful study from life, as the attitudes of both animals, we think, sufficiently prove. The fear and pain of the peccary, as he writhes in the grasp of the panther, and the savage satisfaction of the latter, as he holds his victim with one paw and raises the other to strike, are well and vigorously expressed. The manner in which the figure of the larger animal is supported, is not, however, in good taste, and some other should be adopted. The group, though roughly modeled, shows power, and leads us to hope that we may see more of Mr. KEMEYS'S work hereafter.

A sale of the paintings, sketches and studies of the late P. VAN SCHENDEL, will take place at Brussels on the 4th of September next. Among them are "The Adoration of the Shepherds," "Christ and the Disciples at Emmaus," and about forty other large pictures, with 100 sketches and studies. The collection is now on exhibition at No. 93 Faubourg de Cologne.

The noble painting by DUBUFFE, "The Prodigal Son," on exhibition at the Leavitt Art Gallery in Broadway, continues to attract many visitors. It may be long before we have so valuable a work of art here again.

The Opening of the Yale Medical School, &c.—Interesting Political Reminiscences.

The New-Haven *Journal & Courier* publishes an extract from a letter written by Dr. JARED P. KIRTLAND, of East Rockport, Ohio, in which he gives some reminiscences of his early life in Connecticut as follows:

EAST ROCKPORT, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Aug. 2, 1871.

* * * I was born in Wallingford, Nov. 10, 1793, and was familiar with New-Haven and its vicinity from early childhood to the close of the year 1823. The medical department of Yale College commenced operations in the Autumn of 1813-14. I was the first matriculant in that first medical class, Prof. KNIGHT acting as Dean. In 1815 I received a medical degree from that institution. SILLIMAN'S *Journal of Science and Arts* commenced in 1818; I was one of the original subscribers, have taken it regularly since, and, coming through the Post-office, not a number has been lost or delayed in its time of arrival. I am probably the only survivor of the list of its original subscribers; perhaps one other person of them still exists.

Persons, events and things, unknown to the present generation, I was familiar with and of them have clear and vivid recollections. I distinctly recollect the death of Gen. WASHINGTON, the election of THOMAS JEFFERSON to the Presidency and the duel of HAMILTON and BURR, was present at the great Democratic festival held at Wallingford, March 11, 1801, heard ABRAHAM BISHOP'S high-spiced oration, STANLEY GRISWOLD'S pacific and well-timed sermon, and the singing by a numerous and skillful choir, for the first time in public, of the song of "Jefferson and Liberty." The oration, sermon and song are now lying before me.

What a change have seventy years effected. That song for a time was a rallying item of the Jeffersonians, and was as obnoxious to the Federalists as the tune of "The Boyne Water" is to the Ribbonmen or Catholic Irish. Time has obliterated all recollections of it and its associations from the recollection of the present generation.

I was then a violent young Democrat, with about as clear views of right and wrong, truth and error, as are entertained by the so-called Democrats of the present day. I was taught that President DWIGHT, of Yale College, was one of the most corrupt and designing of men and rarely heard his name uttered uncoupled with the epithet of Pope. Some years subsequent I was thrown into his company and acquaintance, against my strongest assertions, when I formed the opinion that he was one of the best and greatest men of that age, which opinion I still entertain.

Of the thousands collected at the exercises, March 11, 1801, in the old three-decker, (the three-storied meeting-house of that period, church of this day,) not an individual is living, so far as I know, except myself.

Pardon this intrusion, old people are loquacious. There are, however, some pleasures in old age—colossus-like, standing over two and a half generations.

Very respectfully, yours,
JARED P. KIRTLAND.

SHIPBUILDING.

A Maine View of the Matter—It is Not so Bad as Represented—How the Bill for Relief Was Defeated in Congress.

The Belfast (Me.) *Progressive Age* of last week contains a thoughtful article on the shipbuilding interests of that State, and the country generally, from which we take the following:

"Soon after the close of the rebellion the depressed condition of our shipping interests was laid before Congress. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter and prepare a bill for relief. They held meetings in most of the commercial cities, and heard the statements of all who chose to appear before them. There was a great deal of discussion, disclosed both as to the causes of the depression and the proper remedy. The New-York shipping merchants saw no way of getting back the carrying trade but by opposition steam-ship lines backed by large Government subsidies. In order to compete with foreign sailing-vessels, the repeal of the Navigation laws was urged in order to enable American shipping merchants to purchase foreign-built vessels. But this was resisted by the Maine ship-builders, as entirely destructive to their branch of business. The drawback on materials was also resisted by those owning shipping recently built, on the ground that ships built at a cheaper rate would compete with theirs to their disadvantage. A bill was, however, framed, believed to be the best that could be devised, and presented to Congress. President GRANT sent in a special message urging its passage in some form. Our Maine delegation did their utmost to secure favorable action. But the bill was defeated, and the discussion showed very little chance of any similar bill being passed. Strong opposition came from the leading Democrats of the New-York delegation, who it was hoped and expected would support the bill. Only three Democrats in the House favored it. Some of them voted against it because it was not a general free-trade measure; others because it did not provide for an iron steam navigation system with subsidies; others of both parties in the seaboard States thought it was useless because it did not provide for the repeal of the Navigation laws; and the Western States went against it almost in a body because they regarded it simply a bounty to a few Eastern ship-builders.

The complaint that ship-building is dull and ship yards are deserted, comes from outside the United States, as well as inside. In the Dominion, where they labor under none of our disadvantages, it is equally dull, and the Provincial papers complain as ours do here. The business is dull almost everywhere. Railroads are superseding vessels in all countries. In places where ten vessels were formerly employed, not one is now employed. In fact, the day when the wooden sailing vessel was the chief vehicle of commerce is past. Like the old stage-coach, which was once the universal vehicle of travel, but now used mostly on the back routes, its use will still be continued, but only where steam cannot be profitably employed.

This boo-hooing by Democratic papers over our deserted ship-yards is unbecoming. They are the last who should complain. They make the case much worse than it really is, and foolishly attempt to make the people believe they could set the whole matter to rights if they were in power.

How much has really been lost, and how much has Maine suffered? The number of men employed in ship-building or sailing ships is small in comparison with our other industries. If ships cannot be built to profit in the Provinces, and the business is dull there, how much are we worse off than they? But the business is not ruined. Ships are still built and put into the foreign carrying trade, and pay upon an average a fair profit to the owners. Some owners are unfortunate, as some always are. Besides, these causes have not greatly affected our domestic commerce. From this, foreign vessels are excluded. If the cost of building coastwise vessels and sailing them is higher, freights are also higher. Vessels which formerly carried coal for $1 a ton now get $2 50. We are building a considerable amount of tonnage yearly, and our ship-yards are far from being deserted. The advantages of ship-building have been much overrated. It always was a heavy, risky business. Few made money, while many made none. As to building up our towns, it has done but very little."

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FOR SALE—MY BAKERY, WITH ALL THE stock, tools and fixtures, situated on Main-st., Thompsonville, Conn.; now doing a splendid business. No competition nearer than Hartford or Springfield. Satisfactory reasons given for selling.
JOHN COLLINS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSIONERS of Pharmacy would respectfully notify all druggists and prescription clerks that by calling at his office, No. 71 University-place, he will appoint a time for their examination.
LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.

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FOR SALE CHEAP—A 40-HORSE-POWER engine, in first-class running order. Also, two locomotive boilers. Inquire of LALANCE & GROSJEAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 19 Beekman-st.

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Europa	Sat. Sept. 9	Ismailia	Wed. Sept. 6

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MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. Freeman ... Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price ... Sept. 6, at 11 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. Freeman ... Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams ... Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency. For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

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STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 47 North River. FRANCE, Thomson, Saturday, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M. FOR LONDON DIRECT. HELVETIA, Grogan, Wednesday, Aug. 9, at 11 A. M. Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency. For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

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FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh ... Aug. 23.
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These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

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MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. Edwards ... Aug. 24.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams ... Aug. 31.
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HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken ... Wednesday, Aug. 16.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Aug. 23.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman ... Tuesday, Sept. 5.
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WESTERN DIVISION.

These Bonds can now be had from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States.

They have thirty (30) years to run, bearing Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Interest, payable on the 15th days of August and February in each year. The Principal and Interest are payable in Gold. The Principal in New-York; the Interest in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-Main, free of tax. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered or converted into Registered Bonds, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's land sales. The payment of the principal and interest is secured by a first and only mortgage on the Company's Lands, granted by the United States in aid, lying on the line of this road, and amounting to 1,600,000 acres, the railway of the Western Division, extending from Marysville, Kansas, to a junction with Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney, a distance of 110 miles, together with the Equipments appertaining, Franchises, Rights of Way and Personal Property.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as Trustees.

The Bondholders are amply protected by the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which prohibits a sale of the Company's lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, and a release of the lien of this Mortgage upon any portion sold until the purchase-money is paid to the Trustees, who are authorized to apply the same to the payment of these Bonds, either by purchase or to the Sinking Fund, for their redemption at maturity. This will more than extinguish the debt and leave the railway and equipments free. The security for the payment of these Bonds is therefore beyond all contingency.

Holders of 5-20s and especially those who do not desire to be paid off by the Treasury Department, can now exchange their Governments for these Bonds at *a good and substantial profit.*

The location of the line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is a commanding one, from the fact that it is a practical extension westwardly of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the next Land Grant road after the Illinois Central. The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is fed at its eastern terminus (St. Joseph) by railway lines coming direct from Hannibal, St. Louis, Chicago, and local roads converging at St. Joseph. Its business is therefore secured. Its connection with the Union Pacific Road opens up the through middle route across the Continent, and is of national importance. This is reflected in the fact that the quantities of letters and telegrams which we have received during the few days the Bonds have been for sale, applying for these securities, indicate the quick response of the American people in support of internal improvements, while at the same time they make a good investment.

Price for the present, 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Circulars, maps, pamphlets, documents, &c., furnished upon application.

Expressage relating to the Bonds free. Marketable Securities received in exchange.

We have been at great expense in the examination of this property and the bonds and mortgage, and are satisfied the investment in this Loan will not only be safe but profitable. We base our calculations on the fact that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, on the Eastern Division, lately successfully placed by our firm at 97½, have advanced to 102 and accrued interest, making them sale at 105, or nearly ten per cent. advance.

Under all circumstances, we unhesitatingly recommend them.

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NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE
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OF THE
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REGISTERED BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000, (without coupons,) in form similar to United States Registered Bonds, transferable on the books of the company and issued anew to the holder. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, January, April, July, and October.

The merit of this security and the peculiar advantages possessed by the Registered Bonds in the quarterly payment of interest, and full PROTECTION against LOSS by FIRE, THEFT, or like exigencies, commend it favorably to all careful and judicious investors, and we cordially recommend it as the most desirable investment in the market.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY ... $45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS (LIMITED,) ONLY ... 892,000
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS, NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST. Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE, LAND DEPARTMENT, SEARS' BUILDING, BOSTON, Aug. 3, 1871.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until noon THURSDAY, Aug. 17, for the sale of $500,000 of the land bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of April, 1867. The bids will be opened Friday, Aug. 18, and accepted bids declared.
JOHN DUFF, M. McCORMICK, } Trustees.

$150,000 IN RAILROAD BONDS will be received in payment for valuable real estate in Brooklyn. Apply to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR THE WATER LOAN OF THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE.
INTEREST IN GOLD, AT FIVE OR SIX PER CENT., AS MAY BE DECIDED.

THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE PROPOSES TO ISSUE ITS BONDS PAYABLE IN GOLD on the 1st day of July, in the year Nineteen Hundred (1900,) for FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, for the purpose of defraying the expense of introducing water into said city.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Coupons, payable in Gold, July 1 and Jan. 1, will be attached to the bonds for the interest thereon, or the bonds may be registered under existing law and the interest payable in gold, on said dates.

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUE.
The bonds are issued under authority given by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and an ordinance passed by the City Council of Providence.

SECURITY.
Their payment is guaranteed by a lien—first, upon all the real estate or personal property owned by the city, and, secondly, upon all the real estate of the citizens of said city.
The income derived from the use of the water is also pledged to the payment of the bonds and the interest thereon.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CITY.
The financial condition of the city on the 1st day of July inst. was as follows:

Taxable valuation of real estate	$63,515,712 00
Taxable valuation of the personal estate, 1870	40,565,100 00
Total taxable property	$104,080,812 00
Property exempted from taxation, owned by the city, institutions, &c., but held for the Water loan	$5,481,662 00
Total value	$109,562,475 00

CITY DEBT.
The funded debt of the city is as follows:
1st. A loan to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1876 ... $500,000 00
To meet this the city holds the same amount of the bonds of said railroad secured by a first mortgage upon the road in Rhode Island, and also funds in the hands of the Trustees of the Sinking Fund of this loan amounting to $114,364 07.
2d. A loan issued in 1855 for public improvements of various kinds made prior to that date, payable Sept. 1, 1885, for ... $80,000 00
To meet this the Trustees of the Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $72,471 64.
In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city of $10,000.
3d. A loan issued in 1863 for expenses growing out of the enlistment of soldiers, payment of bounties, &c., payable Jan. 1, 1893, for ... 300,000 00
To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $90,242 31.
In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city of $5,000.
4th. The floating debt incurred for public works, such as opening streets, erecting public buildings and introducing the water for which it is proposed to issue these bonds, amounting to ... 1,360,000 00
Of this sum the Water Commissioners have drawn ... $1,600,000
There is cash on hand ... 225,000 — 1,375,000
Leaving the actual floating debt, say ... 225,000 00

An examination of the above statement shows that the funded debt of the city is more than provided for, as the several sinking funds, with their collaterals, are sufficient, without the additional annual payments from the Treasury, to pay their respective loans at maturity.

The amount of the floating debt above what will be repaid from the sale of the water bonds is so small as to make it safe to say that the City of Providence with a valuation of $109,562,475, has no debt.

POPULATION.
The population of the city by the census of 1870 was 68,906, and is increasing more rapidly than at any previous period of her history, and there has been expended within the past seven years by the city for permanent public improvements more than $1,000,000.
With the above facts, the Water Loan of the City of Providence may be placed in the first class of securities, and is beyond a question.

CHARACTER OF PROPOSALS.
"The Committee of the City Council of the City of Providence on the City Debt" invite proposals for any portion of four millions of dollars of the Water Loan of said city, to be issued as per the annexed circular. Said proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Water Loan," and to be transmitted sealed to Benjamin Tripp, City Treasurer of Providence, on or before 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, the 24th day of August, 1871.

The proposals to be in the form hereunto annexed. Upon opening them, the Committee will decide whether the loan shall be a five or six per cent. loan, and unless otherwise arranged, it will be payable at the City Treasurer's office in the City of Providence. The Committee reserve the right also to reject any or all of the bids at their discretion. The loan will be issued within sixty days from the opening of the proposals, and notice of the acceptance of any proposition will be transmitted at once to the party. The bonds are partly engraved and may be issued sooner than the above time if the labor on them can be completed. Interest from the 1st day of July to the date of issue, to be paid by the purchasers in currency at the rate of 1.10 for gold.

THOMAS A. DOYLE, Mayor,
AMOS W. SNOW,
NELSON W. ALDRICH,
STEPHEN WATERMAN,
WILLIAM BINNEY, } Committee.
PROVIDENCE, July 24, 1871.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.
The undersigned will take —— dollars of the Water Loan of the City of Providence, at the rate of —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars of said sum. The bonds to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or —— will take —— dollars of the same loan issued in similar manner, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and pay —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars thereof.
The bonds to be coupon or registered.

FOR SALE. New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, (now known as New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company,) First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds; also, New-York and Boston Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, at a large reduction below the subscription prices, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, 43 Pine-st.

SAFE INVESTMENTS. Illinois Registered 10 per cent. Bonds. Missouri County 10 per cent. Bonds. Missouri School 10 per cent. Bonds. Kansas School 10 per cent. Bonds. Also, other choice 8 and 10 per cent. securities, payable in this City. For sale below par by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIPS wanted by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS STEERS' English and French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., will reopen [illegible].

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY. A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution. A thoroughly-organized Military Department, riding-school with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—No. 873 Broadway, is open day and evening for Fall pupils. Students can secure private desks and be qualified practically for business.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Increased accommodation for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after [illegible], carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE. For young ladies. French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, No. 220 5th-av. English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 19. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, Old Hadley, Mass. The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1871. For circulars and particulars address the Principals.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE. On the Delaware, near Trenton, N. J. Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal. The best always. Send for a circular.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S English, French and German Family and Day school for Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York. Will commence its Fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, will open at NO. 33 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES at Sing Sing, N. Y. will reopen Sept. 18. For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 29TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Fall term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS VAN WAGENEN Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE. Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1838. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

THE MISSES DORSMUS Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S Boarding and day school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given there than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. An accomplished and intelligent French lady will dine with the family, when French will be exclusively spoken, thus offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercise.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WITH superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Terms moderate. Next session opens Sept. 6. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., N. Y., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da SILVA and Mrs. ALEX. BRADFORD. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1836. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 18. V. PREVOST, Prin'l. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, opens Aug. 21. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y. (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENBRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 19.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY.—FOR 12 boys only—reopens Sept. 9. Unrivaled success. High spacious grounds; home comforts. Address PRINCIPAL, P. O. Box 132, Orange, N. J.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A BOARDING School, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego County, New-York, reopens 31st of August, for both sexes; expense, $190 per year. Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Mamaroneck, on Monday, Sept. 4. Circulars can be procured at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 58 Washington-st.

HIGHTSTOWN CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—A good and safe Boarding School for young men and boys. Terms moderate; send for circular. Rev. J. K. ALEXANDER, Prin., Hightstown, N. J.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING School for young ladies reopens Sept. 12. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, for both sexes, at Claverack, N. Y. Term opens Sept. 4. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pres.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 18.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

INSTRUCTION.

LAUDON INSTITUTE, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, Nos. [illegible], between 5th and Madison avs. Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. A few boarding pupils will be received.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y. REOPENS SEPT. 13, 1871.

VASSAR COLLEGE Will open its next year, Sept. 20, 1871, when examination of candidates for admission will begin. Applications, stating the name of the young lady, and the Post-office address of her father or guardian, should be made, without delay, to [illegible], Esq., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who will send to each applicant a catalogue giving full information respecting the College.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st. The day school will reopen Sept. 22. Thorough English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department; infant class. MR. & MRS. ELISE CHARLIER, Principals.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For young ladies and children, NO. 52 WEST 47TH-ST., Between 5th and 6th avs., Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

MRS. JOHN V. S. BLEECKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Grammercy Park (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, NOS. 138, 139 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST. The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 20. For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D., Principal. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. $300 per year pays for board and tuition (no extras) in this well-known institution. Send for a catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J., Will be reopened Sept. 11. J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL For young ladies, Flushing, Long Island, will reopen Sept. 12.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy. Scenery unequaled. Building convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

$2 50 FOR TWENTY BOOKKEEPING LESSONS—Bookkeeping, arithmetic, higher mathematics, Grammar, Spelling, &c. Vacation pupils specially taught. PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery. All Summer.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 4, 1871. For circulars, apply to Miss ROBERTS, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT 25 BY 100, ON THE NORTH side of 54th-st., 200 feet east of 7th-av.; all graded off ready for building a stable. Inquire of the owner, J. O. SARES, No. 122 West 50th-st., or at No. 585 Madison-av.

$150 A YEAR FOR BOARD AND tuition at Episcopal Academy, Haddonfield, N. J. Rev. T. M. REILLY, Rector. Send for a circular.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogue or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, mathematical French and English teacher, honor graduate of a foreign university, desires employment as teacher or tutor; City reference; highest testimonials. Address TUTOR, Station H, Post-office, New-York.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS should apply now to American School Institute, No. 14 Bond-st. Demand for next session is now brisk.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A VERY ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH stoop new and handsomely frescoed house, pine doors, west of 5th-av., 46th-st., 21x50x100; rose-wood doors, &c.; a desirable location, and at good value. Also, several three-story, well located, $16,000 to $20,000. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

$23,000.—FOUR-STORY, HIGH-stoop brown-stone hardwood finish house, first-class location, between 5th-av. and Broadway, in 45th-st. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF LAND ON THE south-west corner of 55th-st. and Madison-av.; 45 feet on 55th-st. and 100 feet on Madison-av. Inquire of the owner, JOHN O. SARES, No. 122 West 50th-st., or No. 585 Madison-av.

$35,000.—NO. 105 WEST 45TH-st, four-story, new French, walnut, high-stoop, very elegant, and the cheapest first-class large house, 20x75x100, in the market. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

A NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE IN Harlem, all the improvements, for sale low; sixteen feet front; three stories, high stoop. BEEKMAN & BROTHER, Grocers, No. 543 3d-av., corner 36th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All city conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.
CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.
For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 102 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $30,000; terms to suit. Address C. R. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for a season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE AT LONG BRANCH—A large cottage on the bluff, fully furnished, in the best neighborhood, with stable; about four acres; possession at end of present season. Address Box No. 271 New-York Post-office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, 165th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE OF CARMANSVILLE (WASHINGTON HEIGHTS) PROPERTY. The valuable plot of lots adjoining the Jumel estate, fronting on 165th-st., between 10th-av. and Harlem River, will be sold at auction on the premises on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 4½ P. M. For particulars apply to G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st., or to the auctioneer, J. H. WILSON, No. 9 Beach-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 8 Pine-street, New-York. WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, at 2 P. M., on the premises, absolute sale, at auction, of choice and valuable lots adjoining the West End Hotel property, at LONG BRANCH, N. J. These lots, lying mostly on Pond and Brighton avs., are among the best at Long Branch for business purposes, or for residence, and are situated at the centre of the most valuable part of the town. The terms of sale will be ten per cent. cash on day of sale, thirty (30) per cent. within 30 days, and the balance to be secured by bond and mortgage. Parties desiring to attend this sale will take the steamer *Jesse Hoyt* from foot of Murray-st., at 9½ A. M. For maps apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 8 Pine-st.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL estate at auction, on MONDAY, Aug. 14, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Stelton, formerly Piscataway, on line of New-Jersey Railroad, 1½ miles north from New-Brunswick, 1 hour from New-York City. Fifty-seven very valuable villa plots, within five minutes walk from the depot, where there are 12 trains stopping daily; 1¼ and 1½ P. M. trains from foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. stop at this station. For healthfulness and beauty of scenery, it surpasses any place between New-York and New-Brunswick. JAS. D. STEELE, owner; A. PROVOST, auctioneer.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID ROAD OR CARriage horse; sound and stylish; about 15½ hands high; together with top wagon and harness, nearly new. Can be seen at LAMB'S stables, 24th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. J. W. MARSHALL, owner.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL DARK CHESTnut mare, 15 hands high, 6 years old, very gentle, yet fast; perfectly sound; good for saddle or family phaeton. Can be seen for three days at SLATER & BEAMAN'S, No. 108 West 40th-st., near 6th-av.

A SORREL MARE, NINE YEARS OLD, fifteen hands high; sound and kind in harness or saddle; can trot in three minutes; price $200. Call at stable in Henry-st., between President and Carroll, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID TEAM OF GRAY horses, sound and kind, 6 and 7 years old, 15 to 16 hands high, with a large truck, as good as new; sold together or separate. Apply at No. 457 5th-st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A GENTLEMAN'S turnout, consisting of a fine roadster, top and road wagon, lap robe, sheet, whip, &c. Can be seen at livery stable, No. 140 Pavonia-av., Jersey City.

BAY HORSE, 7 YEARS OLD, 15½ hands high; very stylish; been used by a lady; also, dog-cart and double harness, cheap. Apply at No. 25 West 19th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SPACIOUS AND WELL-FURNISHED apartments, singly or en suite, with private table if desired, can be secured in a first-class brown-stone house on 23d-st., near 5th-av., upon application by letter to Post-office Box No. 3,104, or in person at Room No. 14, No. 222 Broadway; reference exchanged.

A NO. 1 LARGE ROOMS, EN SUITE, or single, on first or second floor, for gentleman and wife; excellent table; good neighborhood; terms moderate; references exchanged. Call at No. 31 West 11th-st.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; reference required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL.—Open June 10. House new, 300 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some 17 acres on the Hudson River. Mountain air and scenery unsurpassed in the world. House enlarged the past winter; grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests. Accessible by boats and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMINARY, Amenia, N. Y. Send for prospectus. S. T. FROST, A. M.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FIVE OR six cottage rooms. JAMES G. ROE.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES LARGE and hall room for himself and wife in the vicinity of 5th-av., and between 14th and 24th sts. Address P. Post-office Box No. 5,232.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, from Pier No. 39 North River, Vestry-st. at 6 o'clock. Connecting at above places MONDAY MORNING with express trains for the North and West. Through tickets issued.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 24th-st. at 8:45; landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West; and on and after June 26, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world, The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 8 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE. Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:30, 12:30 and 3:20; Pier No. 2 North Moore-st., at 9:45, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4. EAST RIVER LINE. Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st., at 9:30, 11:20 and 2:30; Peck-slip at 9:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 12th ... 1:30 P. M.	Saturday, 12th ... 5:30 P. M.
Sunday, 13th ... 8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 13th ... 3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 13th ... 6:30 P. M.	Monday, 14th ... 6:30 A. M.
Monday, 14th ... 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 15th ... 6:45 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th ... 3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 16th ... 6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 16th ... 3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 17th ... 6:45 A. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 12th ... 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 12th ... 6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th ... 7:30 A. M.	Monday, 14th ... 3:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 16th ... 7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 15th ... 3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 17th ... 8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th ... 3:30 P. M.
Friday, 18th ... 8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 17th ... 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 19th ... 3:30 P. M.	Friday, 18th ... 3:30 P. M.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—The large Sound steamer [illegible] WHITE leaves EVERY SUNDAY Peck-slip, E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9:15, and 2 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. RETURNING, leaves ROCKAWAY at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. By this boat on noon-trip down, passengers have over an hour at the Beach for BATHING, &c. A large comfortable boat. Fine music and good refreshments.

A PLEASANT SUNDAY EXCURSION TO HARLEM AND HIGH BRIDGE.—The old established and favorite line of steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE will make hourly and half-hourly trips from Peck-slip to Harlem, landing at 11th-st. each way. Fare to Harlem 15 cents. These boats connect with the old and only line to High Bridge.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE—Landing at College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Glenwood and Roslyn. Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) SUNDAY, Aug. 13, at 8:30 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 2:30; Glen Cove, 3:15 P. M. Townsend's Grove, at Glenwood, free of charge.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—STEAMER FLORENCE.—Grand Sunday Excursions. Leave Christopher-st., North River, 8:45 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Franklin-st., North River, 9 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.; Pier No. 4, North River, 9:15 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.; Pier below Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:50 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Leave the Beach, 11:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point, Iona Island and Yonkers. The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30, and 24th-st., North River, 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, $1. Williams' celebrated brass and cotillion band will accompany the excursion.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE, New-Rochelle, City Island and College Point.—The swift and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves Peck-slip every SUNDAY MORNING at 8:30 o'clock, rain or shine, stopping at 8th and 37th sts. each way. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3, and New-Rochelle at 3:30 P. M., arriving at the City at 6 o'clock.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 15, steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R. (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way, returning to the City about 1 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAKWATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $8.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:40; West Point, 8:00; Cozzens, 8:10, arriving in New-York at 10:45.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at New-Hamburg, Marlboro, Highland, Tivoli and Malden.—Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot Spring-st., at 3 P. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2:30 and 37th-st. at one o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:00 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. ROSENBLATT and GEORGE S. ROSENBLATT, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding, on the [illegible] day of August, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 21st day of August, 1871, at 11 o'clock, sell the personal property of the bankrupts, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at No. 324 Canal-street, consisting of a lot of ribbons, flowers, millinery trimmings, &c., &c. GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal. New-York, Aug. 12, 1871.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. CLOSED ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, Aug. 14 and 15, FOR REHEARSAL. WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 16, First appearance at this theatre of the world-famed MISS LYDIA THOMPSON AND HER NEW COMPANY, Under the management of MR. ALEX. HENDERSON, REORGANIZED, MUCH INCREASED AND STRENGTHENED IN ENGLAND. The combination forming the most complete and powerful COMEDY AND BURLESQUE COMPANY either in this country or in Europe, comprising MISS LYDIA THOMPSON, MISS CAMILLE DUBOIS, MISS HETTY TRACY, MISS CARLOTTA ZERBINI, MISS KATE EGERTON, MISS TILLY EARL, MISS KATE HEATHCOTE, MISS LOTTIE MIRA, and MISS MILLIE COOKE; MR. HENRY BECKETT, MR. W. H. MONTGOMERY, MR. WILLIE EDOUIN, MR. JOHN EDOUIN. Musical Director ... MR. M. CONNELLY. The OPENING PIECE will be a NEW BURLESQUE upon the well-known tale BLUE BEARD.
NOTICE.—Purchasers of tickets for Monday and Tuesday can have them changed for Wednesday and Thursday, upon application at the box office.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA. On MONDAY, (to-morrow evening,) First appearance at this theatre of the brilliant young comedienne, LOTTA, who will appear in her dual character of LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS, in Mr. John Brougham's dramatization of Charles Dickens' celebrated novel of the "Old Curiosity Shop." SUPPORTED by a POWERFUL COMPANY. LITTLE NELL MATINEE, ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1½ O'CLOCK. Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE WILL OPEN SEPT. 4, With the eminent artistes, Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN.

TERRACE GARDEN. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS, 58th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. THIS (Sunday) EVENING, Aug. 13, at 8 o'clock, JULLIEN'S GRAND CONCERT. Admission, twenty-five cents. ERNEST O. BERNETT, Proprietor.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THEODORE THOMAS and his UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO HALL, OPPOSITE Niblo's.—Matinee and evening, SATURDAY, Aug. 19. Testimonial benefit to Mr. JOHN JACK. The Last Man; a domestic drama; last act of Shakespeare's historical play, Henry IV. and Battle of Shrewsbury. John Jack as Geoffrey Dale and Falstaff. Oliver Doud Byron as Hotspur. The beautiful Miss Pauline Markham, Signor Operti, Little Minnie Maddern, Mr. Russel, and a host of talent, in a splendid glitter of specialities.

EXCURSIONS.

PICNICS AT ALTURAS. Washington Lodge No. 1, G. S., hold their annual picnic at Alturas on TUESDAY, Aug. 15; and the Five Points House of Industry takes out 500 children to a picnic at Alturas on THURSDAY, Aug. 17. Those in sympathy with the noble effort to establish fraternity, temperance and religion at Alturas, are invited to be present. Last boat leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 9 A. M. Tickets, round trip, 50 cents, to be had of any member of Washington Lodge, or of J. B. GRAHAM, No. 7 Warren-st., Room No. 3.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express; fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
5:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
[illegible]
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:00, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 8:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 4:20, 5:10, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—9:00 A. M. and 6:00 P. M. [illegible]
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent. New-York, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND. The only double track Railroad on Long Island. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Express.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M., and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway. C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave Jamesslip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
9:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:00 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO., ST. JOSEPH, MO., July 24, 1871. }
THE COUPONS AND INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Eight per cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, both Eastern and Western Divisions, due Aug. 15, 1871, at New-York, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, free of tax. THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1871. }
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable on the 1st day of September prox., to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 P. M. Aug. 12 to the morning of Sept. 2. J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BATOPILAS SILVER MINING COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1871. }
THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company is payable on and after Sept. 1, at the office of the Company. The transfer-books will close on Tuesday the 15th inst., and reopen Sept. 1. W. N. GODDARD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1871.
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. has this day been declared on the stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, payable on the 15th instant, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place. The books will close on Saturday, 5th instant, and be reopened 16th instant. G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, CONN., Aug. [illegible], 1871. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company will declare a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the 9th inst., payable on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger, at the close of business on Saturday, the 5th instant. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 29, 1871. }
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 15th August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th prox. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

THE AMERICAN MUSICAL AGENCY, No. 21 6th-av., furnishes competent piano and vocal teachers for seminaries; also, good singers and organists. For particulars apply to HENRI [illegible].

FOREIGN MAIL NEWS.

THINGS BY THE STEAM-SHIP MAIN.

The mails by the steam-ship *Main*, from London, via Southampton, were distributed yesterday. The advices they supply are fresher by two day's than those previously at hand.

TWO NATIONS.

The Ministerial Banquet and Its Responses—Speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Minister Schenck—Kindness Cosmopolitan at International Gatherings.

The Lord Mayor of London gave the annual entertainment to Her Majesty's Ministers on July 29, at the Mansion House. "The health of Her Majesty's Ministers, coupled with the name of the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone," after drawing a reply from the French Minister, called for the Ambassador's representative.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SPEECH.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing "The Health of His Excellency the French Ambassador, and the Diplomatic Body," said: It is a source of great satisfaction to see present this evening the representatives of two great countries. The German Ambassador is only prevented from being by leaving ourselves to-day for scenes of his native land. I am sure I correctly represent the feelings of all present and of the fifty others who would be here to give us welcome to the French Ambassador and the American Minister. The great mission of diplomacy is peace. Long may that great blessing be preserved to us and to the nations of Europe, and of the world. The accomplished nobleman who represents our nearest European neighbor [cheers] for years our faithful ally, is received with the cordial wish that the greatest satisfaction and, perhaps, be allowed to express the hope that for many years to come the great country he so well represents may enjoy the blessings of peace. [Hear, hear.] Those blessings are not confined to Europe, and I am sure I express the feelings of the whole assembly when I say that we are glad to welcome to this country the representative of the United States. [Cheers.] They are our own children. I know from several visits to America they regard with pride and affection those from whom they have sprung, and with just pride of the great empire founded by Englishmen, and which manifests all those qualities of which we are proud, and which has ample and successful development in their noble country. I cannot sit down without stating the great satisfaction with which I have this day heard that the Right Honorable Gentleman has been invited by the Government to proceed to the United States to settle the claims under the twelfth clause of the Washington Treaty, and I trust that by means of that important treaty, all differences and disagreements being removed, we shall be enabled to cultivate, without interruption, that friendship and commerce which are so necessary to the prosperity of both countries, and the peace and happiness of the world.

MINISTER SCHENCK'S SPEECH.

Gen. SCHENCK, who was received with much cheering said: My Lord Mayor, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen—I am sure you might properly excuse me from making further response to the toast you have kindly drunk to the representatives of foreign nations. My esteemed colleague, the noble and distinguished Ambassador of France, who is to succeed me, having happily relieved me from such duty by the eloquent words in which he has returned our thanks, my Lord Mayor, for your elegant hospitality; and yet if France thanks you for such kindly remembrance and reminds you of the friendly and pleasing relations which exist between your two countries, it would hardly be for America to plead silent at your board. From that great country and naked, it is true, you are separated by but a narrow sea, which circumstance of itself gives her all the interest of your nearest neighbor. But that far wider channel which lies between you and us we have determined shall not divide us. Even as a physical obstruction to our intercourse it hardly deserves the consideration which as it is has been bridged by the fleets of ships which go and come in the occupation and interests of our vast and intimate commerce—by the magnificent steamers which weekly, daily, convey your citizens and ours from one shore to the other on their errands of business or pleasure—a facility of transit which makes the waters between us constantly throbbing from one heart of one people to the outer cords which unite us in momentary intercourse. And yet beyond all these—better than all these—have we not learnt that between two nations, kindred in so many ways, there should be, and there can be, bonds that make us closer than wires of steel—the more sensitive and responsible nerves by which are informed and animated by the mysterious electric current? My Lord Mayor, you have spoken of America as a child of England. A lusty growth, is she not? although not always see altogether from your pedigree. As one of your children, then, from the mother, I am encouraged to feel that I am not less than evening speaking in the presence of my venerable grandfathers and grandmothers. I shall claim your indulgence but a moment further, to thank you finally for your welcome and attention. This banquet, my Lord Mayor, you give to the Ministers of your Queen, your distinguished and special guests on this occasion. I am happy to be privileged to meet them. Those gentlemen in charge of the Government care and management of your Treasury, your Army, your Navy, your Post-office—whatever relates to the organization of those great domestic branches of your Government service, to which it is not proper for me, a stranger, even to allude. But there is one thing in their public business and in which the public generally, and if I venture to refer. It is made appropriate by what has already been said. I think no American will forget—I am sure every English-man and American alike should remember—that it has been during the administration of your Government by these Ministers of Her Majesty that a great agreement has been concluded which will remove all serious difference between our two countries. It was they who wisely took the responsibility of intimating that work through which, overcoming prejudices, passions, spleen, and whatever had tended to make us feel sorely toward each other, we have come together. It is to be hoped on the principles of that agreement to promote lasting peace and firm friendship. My Lord Mayor, when France and England are exchanging kindly assurances of good understanding at a civic festival like this, it is not impertinent, perhaps for me to intervene with the remark that we Yankees, deriving some of our qualities from other parents than yours, and from our habits, climate, surroundings, and the necessities under which we have grown up, partake somewhat of the characteristics of both of you. We are a sect of combination of the mobility of the French with the solidity of the Saxon stock. As to any peculiar quality prevailing in our international position, I think we get that trait mainly from you. I trust, however, we shall generally display it only in adherence to justice and right. Suppose we place our understanding henceforth on this ground—let us unite the "All right" of England with the "Go-ahead" of America. That would make an alliance which could probably not easily be overcome by any other combination on earth.

MR. GLADSTONE'S REMARKS.

To the toast to the Ministry, Mr. GLADSTONE replied. He said: You have alluded, my Lord Mayor, to the date at which you have called us to share your renowned hospitality. It is on the 30th of July that we have gathered round your board; a period which commonly precedes by only a few days the close of Parliamentary session, and when I had the honor of communicating with your Lordship, and fixing the date by negotiation some months back, it was with the belief that at this period there would be stealing over us that soothing languor, the product partly of exhaustion and partly of hope, which best describes the feeling of Ministers and members of Parliament when they approach the close of the session. However, my Lord Mayor, we are not so fortunate. We are in a manner put upon trial for our lives. A notice has been given—which is still only a notice—that on Monday of the next but one ensuing,